

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL XV NO 130-

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 3 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
18 "	CHINA		7,952
25 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
16 "	NALWA		10,940
23 "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA*	16,504
30 "	RANPURA		16,555
6 Aug	RAZMAK	MACE DONIA*	11,120
13 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
20 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
27 "	CHINA		7,952
3 Sept	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 "	MANTUA		10,902
17 "	RAZMAK	MAJOJA*	20,836
24 "	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1st Oct	RAZMAK		10,902
8th "	RANPURA		16,585
15th "	NALDERA*		16,938
22nd "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN

TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1927		
30th June	DUMANA	8,427
14th July	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	MERKARA	8,283
15th Aug.	DUMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of 13 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927

Date	Steamers	China & Japan
10th June	MACEDONIA	
21st "	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	East & S. Africa
1927		
3rd June	VITA	Bombay via Karachi.
8th "	KAROA	
8th "	KARALA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bellard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	26 May	7 June
Seiyo Maru	6540	3 June	12 "
Muroran Maru	5371	19 "	2 July
*Sado Maru	5593	29 "	13 "

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Teleg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Kifunezan Maru	17th May	5th June
x Indo Maru	3rd June	7th "
Celebes Maru	10th "	24th "
Borneo Maru	21th "	6th July.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. Box No. 358

Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

all sorts of pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise, rheumatism, backache and a host of other troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,
Tel No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Contributors on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: **GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,**
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local, Mofussil, Foreign

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper

Time of delivery

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artists Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Sutara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1924	Rs. 27,737
Third	1925	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Sutara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER. Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained

Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Copious Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8

2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal
Tel: "Usher" Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungon St. KARACHI.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE:—7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044.

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393, Premium Income for 1925—Rs. 16,46,090,
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation Rs. 4-0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, 41, Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22 1/4 per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occurs in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th "	" 12,700	" 3,720	" 8,980
18th "	" 14,050	" 5,580	" 8,470
24th "	" 15,400	" 7,440	" 7,960
30th "	" 16,750	" 9,300	" 7,450
36th "	" 18,100	" 9,300	" 8,800
42nd "	" 19,450	" 9,300	" 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undermentioned:—

AHMEDABAD COLOMBO LAHORE NAGPUR
AJMER Dacca LUCKNOW POONA
ALLAHABAD DELHI MADRAS RANGOON
BANGALORE KARACHI MANDALAY RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA KUALA LUMPUR MANGALORE TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced B.A., with Science. Apply CHAIRMAN, The E. F. School, Amed (Branch).
B 28620

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

WANTED—An S. T. C. TEACHER, knowing English and Urdu for the Municipal Madanpura Urdu Primary Model School to teach English and Urdu. Candidates will be interviewed in the Direct Method and knowing Urdu may alone apply before the 8th June 1927, with all particulars. Salary will be determined according to qualifications as per sanctioned scale. Muslim preferred. Apply to SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.
A 28611

WANTED—A whole time ORGANIZING SECRETARY for the Jamshedpur Labour Association. The applicant must possess a sound general education and must be well versed in Hindi. Preference will be given to men with previous experience of Trade Union Organization. Salary Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- per month according to qualifications. Applications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 30th June, 1927. M. K. GHOSH, Honorary Secretary, Jamshedpur, 26th May, 1927.
A 28632

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle,"
139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND 4 FOR SALE, overhauled, and in sound condition, owner transferred. Rs. 700. Apply Box No. 1982 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J.A. R276

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof. H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3) How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.) Re. 0-8-0; (4) Self Pollution and how to overcome it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Re. 0-8-0; (5) Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6) PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7) Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8) Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: HONESTY. Telephone No. 941
L R239

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD., Benares.
T R229

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquires and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

LOT NO. I.—CHHOTANI SAW MILLS, situated next to Timber Pond, Sewri Bombay, with Railway siding running along pond and connected with Bombay Port Trust Railway, area 19489 square yards, up-to-date sawing machinery in running order, run by steam, Electric power close by, fire-proof shed and several other sheds. Close to Sewri electric railway station.

LOT NO. II.—Hardware stores: Bolts and Nuts, Screws, Nettlefolds of various sizes both brass and iron, Spring Steel flats, Mitre Metal Polish, Life Buoy, Bench Vices etc., etc.

LOT NO. III.—Furniture Machinery Sagar & Co's make, Circular and Frame Saws.

LOT NO. IV.—Timber Stock: Deal Wood, Poon wood, Sesum Wood.

Further details from the undersigned. Undersigned not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers allowed to inspect goods and premises on previous application to the undersigned.

Last date for sending offers, 15th July, 1927.

MANAGING SECRETARY,

Chhotani Saw Mills,
Sewri, Bombay.

28641

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 5 Shares Nos. 36536/40 OF THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Tribhovandas Haridas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS HARIDAS.

Bombay, 31st May, 1927.

R279

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS, LTD.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company duly convened and held at the residence of Mr. Karsondas Varjivandas at 133, Dadasaheb Agary Lane, Jetha Narains, Mala 3rd Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1927, at 4 p.m. the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on 20th day of May, 1927, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution viz., that the Company should go into Voluntary Liquidation and that Mr. Harjivandas B. Mehta should act as the Liquidator.

Dated this 30th day of May 1927.

POTDAR & CO.

Managing Agents.

R278

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS invited for CONTRACT of BARODA HOTEL from August, 1927. Annual visitors 1,800, Guests (1st and 2nd class) 200 and 100 Servants. Boarding, Wines, Cigar and Aerated Water Rates to be submitted. Government provides everything else. Persons possessing sufficient experience in Hotel Business need only give tenders before 10th June, 1927. Further particulars to be had from

F. S. KALE,

Guest House Superintendent,

BARODA.

28602

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL POONA EXHIBITION OF THE

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Will take place on August 20-27. Prospectus on application to SARDAR MUZUMDAR, Poona City.

28637

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

HOLDERS of week-end return tickets between Bombay, Byculla, Dadar and Thana and Khandalla, Lonavla, Kirkee, Poona, Neral and Matheran will not be allowed to travel by 25 Down (Poona Passenger) on FRIDAYS which leaves Victoria Terminus at H. 0 M. 15.

Similar restriction applies to travelling by 17 Down (S. E. Passenger) from Byculla, Dadar and Thana stations.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,

Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,

1st June, 1927.

28647

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1143 of 1926.

BURJORJI HORMUSJI BAMBAT

Plaintiff.

Vs.

BERAMJI SORABJI UMRI-GAR

Defendant.

PURSUANT to the consent decretal Order of reference to the Special Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of April 1927, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the partnership firm of Messrs. Pearce & Co., carrying on business as Restaurant owners at Apollo Street are hereby required to file such claims in writing in English language in my Office within 3 weeks from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses full particulars of their claims and statement of their account and the nature of security if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1927.

(Sd.) N. H. MOOS,
Special Commissioner,

Alice Building, Fort.

N. B.—Each claim must be accompanied by a Court Fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

28648

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 755 of 1927.

Re: VASONJI N. DAMODAR, a firm, lately carrying on business in Bombay; Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: RANGILDAS VITHULDAS Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VASANJI N. DAMODAR, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1927.

E. A. FAHEY,

Ag. Chief Clerk.

28649

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT JAMBUL WADI (KALBADEBI ROAD) AND WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pragnji Surji (insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction in two or three different lots, respectively, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1927, and THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1927, commencing each day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the mortgagees in the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

Description of the property at JAMBUL WADI (Kalbadevi Road). SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1927 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed), together with the messuages tenements and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jambul Wadi Lane, off Kalbadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 743 square yards or thereabouts (and according to Cadastral Survey 749 square yards).

LOT NO. 2.

Description of property at WARDEN ROAD and known as "DEVAKINANDAN NIVAS." SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1927, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy on the East side of the Warden Road, containing by admeasurement six thousand and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts (and according to Cadastral Survey 6,060 sq. yards.)

LOT NO. 3.

Description of property at Warden Road and known as "JAIRAJ BAG", SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1927, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, known as Jairaj Bag, situate at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, admeasurement 13,321 square yards according to Cadastral survey, which premises are divided into two hereditaments according to the old deeds as follows:—

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (now redeemed) together with the bungalows, houses, and buildings thereon situate at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, containing by admeasurement 12442 4/9 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (now redeemed), together with the bungalows, houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, and containing by admeasurement 1333 2/3 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CHARCOAL LYING AT KHADUK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 727 of 1927 (Haji Ahmed vs. Bibibai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 6th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khaduk.

One lot of charcoal lying there.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHARCOAL LYING AT UNDERMENTIONED DIFFERENT PLACES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 727 of 1927 (Haji Ahmed vs. Bibibai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 4th instant sell by public auction at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at Chinchpokli Cross Lane, next to E. D. Sassoon Mill, Tardeo (Sinde Gally) a big lot of charcoal, etc.

At 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Haji Bunder about 20 bags charcoal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.:—About 3 to 4 bags charcoal lying at Darukhana, Quay Street, behind Hindoo Burial ground will also be sold at Haji Bunder at 11-15 a.m.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY

JUNE

4

MUST GO TO SEE

THE GUARDING ANGEL

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'s

JEWEL PICTURE

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mahasana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagpur Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.

Mr. G. K. Ambegaonkar, B.A., Chief Accountant and Auditor Khargi Dept., Baroda State.

Nawroji B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,

General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000

Reserve Fund " 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco

Bombay, London, Samangai

Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Shanghai

Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore

Canton, Manila, Shimonosaki

Changchun, Nagasaki, Sourabaya

Dairen, Newchwang, Sydney

Fengtien, New York, Tientsin

Hankow, Osaka, Tokyo

Harbin, Peking, Tientsin

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 2.
Yesterday the London Silver market closed unchanged. The tone was quiet and steady, China was a buyer at a lower rate. Sellers feared. Conditions remained unchanged. The local market opened quiet but prices declined slightly. At the decline there was better enquiry and the market ruled steady.

Bar Silver Spot	60 6 0
Jaishita delivery	60 6 0
Ashad delivery	60 4 0
Double options premiums	
1st Settlement	0 14 0
2nd Settlement	1 8 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, June 2.
The Gold market ruled quiet but steady with no fresh deliveries.

Bar Gold Spot	21 9 0
Jaishita delivery	21 8 6
Ashad delivery	21 8 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 2.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London-New York Dol. 4.35 3/4.
London-Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London-Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London-Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London-Rome Liras 88.30.
London-Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, June 2.
3 Months 4.11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4.13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 2.
As anticipated relief in the money market was marked by the reduction in the Bank rate from 7 to 6 p.c. This gave a surprise to the Market and the bulls hastened to put up the prices.
The market opened firm with bulls buying at 77 1/5 went up to 78. Selling by local Banks put down the rate to 77 1/4. At this rate some bears covering took place and the market closed at 77 1/5.
Tone Steady.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77 1/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/5.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-50 Rs. 107/11.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/12.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market—Forward rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 78; 1945-55; Rs. 107/15. Quiet but steady.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 2.
200 Forbes and Co. Broach 345
100 Bombay and Co. Broach 345
100 Toyomunkwa, Samlaya 339
100 Toyomunkwa, Khandesh 334
100 E. D. Sassoon, Bengal 305
100 Narshi Vagshi, Bijapur 325
300 E. D. Sassoon, Neemuch 318
100 Narshi Vagshi, Bijapur 325
300 Volkart Bros., Khandesh 338
100 Luis Drefus, Jalna 335
100 Luis Drefus, Chandani 314
100 Luis Drefus, Khurja 310
300 Japan T. and Co., Berar, 331/332
300 Japan T. and Co., Muglai 332
200 Langhi and Co., Broach 342

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, 2 June.
The Linseed Market opened steady today with September delivery quoted at Rs. 11/14. There was some selling by Messrs. Birlas and closed quiet at Rs. 11/12/9.
The Wheat market ruled quiet and fluctuated within half an anna and closed at Rs. 8/4 for September delivery.

Wheats white 70/30	Rs. a. p.
Wheats white Delhi	7 10 6
Linseed bold Brown	8 5 3
Rapeseed Brown	11 5 0
Cawnpore	11 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow	12 12 0
Cawnpore	12 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow	12 12 0
Gujrat	12 12 0
Gingellyseed bold-white	17 4 0
Poppyseed white	17 12 0
Castorseed	10 7 0
Cottonseed	4 12 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0
Morassed	7 7 0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	22 0 0
Myrabolam Bhindi	25 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, 2 June.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 1st inst.
Wheat 22,596 cwt.
Linseed 26,611 ..
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 1,497 ..
Gingellyseeds 195 ..
Poppyseed 1,083 ..
Groundnuts 8,159 ..
Castorseed 7,627 ..
Rice 1,290 ..
Myrabollams 3,598 ..
Cottonseed 11,476 ..
Ground 2,153 ..
Gujar 471 ..
Barley 57 ..
Bajra 207 ..
Coal 1,363 tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

July	16.71-11
October	17.08-10
December	17.34-09
January	17.41-09
March	17.60-09
Middling Spot	16.59-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	16.74-11
October	17.04-10
Middling Spot	16.50-09

NEW YORK.

New York, June 1.
As known in Liverpool at closing time.
July 16.79
October 17.16
January 17.45
New York, Noon Call.—
July 16.78
October 17.16
January 17.45
New Orleans, 9 a.m.—
July 16.83
October 17.11

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 1. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

June	8.83+.04
July	8.98+.04
August	9.01+.04
September	9.07+.05
October	9.12+.05
November	9.13+.05
December	9.16+.05
January	9.18+.05
February	9.19+.04
March	9.24+.04
April	9.24+.04
May	9.27+.04
June	9.27+.04
Middling Spot	9.26+.12

SALES.

Liverpool, June 1. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 10,000
Sales on Speculation 200
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde, Good	7.45+.10
Scinde, Fully Good	7.65+.10
Scinde, Fine	7.85+.10
Bengal, Good	7.45+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65+.10
Bengal, Fine	7.85+.10
Oomra, Good	7.85+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.10+.10
Oomra, Fine	7.85+.10
Broach, Good	7.85+.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.15+.10
Broach, Fine	8.45+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

June	16.36-.04
July	16.36-.04
August	16.38-.04
September	16.44-.02
October	16.43-.05
November	16.52-.06
December	16.65-.05
January	16.46-.05
February	16.46-.05
March	16.40-.05
April	16.40-.05
May	16.40-.02
June	16.40-.02
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.00+.05

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

American.—Advanced 25 points on high temperatures—Declined 25 points on improved weather reports. Closed 9 to 11 Points Lower—Spot 10 points Lower to 16.95c.

Local.—Heavy liquidation.—Absence of buyers.—Easy Liverpool Opening.—Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables:—
N. Y. July Highest 16.93 (12-16 p.m.)
Lowest 16.68 (10-20 a.m.)
Liverpool 9.20 a.m. Texas temperatures between 90 deg. and 95 deg. Scattered Showers North Carolina.
Liverpool 9.45 p.m. Long liquidation. Insufficient scattered showers in West Texas. Weekly Government weather report slightly favourable except Oklahoma, West Texas and North Texas.
Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables to-day:—
Market declined on more favourable weather.
Weekly Weather Report slightly unfavourable.

Messrs. Brul & Co's Liverpool Friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson cable under date 1st inst. as follows:—
"General weather partly favourable. Too dry in places, crop two to three weeks late. Chopping progressing satisfactorily."
"Indicated acreage about ten per cent. smaller than last year."
Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 1st. as follows:—
Our estimate of acreage is 13 p.c. decrease. Our estimate of condition is 71.7 p.c. Season averaging about two weeks late. Land clean, stands fair. Good rain urgently required in West Texas. Favour purchase on dips."
Thomas, Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Friends:—
"Market is advancing on rain needed West Texas; although we may go higher think rains within the next few days would cause a quick decline."
"Weekly weather report as expected. Eastern Belt and Oklahoma fair, Central Belt very good, Texas rain is needed."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet but prices improved about 25 points on reports of high temperatures ruling in Texas. Later on the weekly weather report was received which proved to be rather less bullish and forecasts of improved weather conditions induced heavy long liquidation. Futures closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot Cotton Prices ruled easy and closed 10 points lower to 16.95c.

The New Orleans market opened steady but closed quiet at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton ruled quiet at a decline of 9 points to 16.50c.

The Liverpool market opened quiet but steady with 8 to 10 points higher. Reports of showers in West Texas caused long liquidation and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 12 points to 9.26d. per lb. with ready Cotton sales 10,000 bales.

The weekly weather report was rather favourable except Oklahoma, West Texas and North Texas where higher temperatures are reported doing damage to the growing American crop. Some rains are reported to have fallen in North Carolina. The forecast of weather is rather

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal	289 D.J.
Broach	338 A.M.
Broach	337 J.A.
Umra	322 D.J.
Umra	326 July
Bengal	317 311 304 296
S. P.	313 307 300 292
Rajputana	317 311 304 296
Broach	346 342 336 ..
S. D.	355 350 345 ..
P. A.	358 351 344 337
R. V.	353 350 345 ..
Dholera	349 346 341 ..
Kalajin	348 345 340 ..
Surat	387 348 381 ..
Navsari	402 399 396 ..
Umra No. 3	333 329 323 ..
C. P. No. 1	345 341 335 ..
C. P. No. 2	339 335 329 ..
Khandesh	327 323 317 ..
Mathia	325 321 315 ..
Comptah	364 360 356

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	315
"	Fine	"	310
"	F.G.	"	305
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	307
"	F.G.	"	304
Wardha-Hingti	Fine	M. G.	342/41
Nagpur	"	"	342/44
Veotmal	"	"	338
Arvi	"	"	336/38
Amraoti	"	"	3-2/34
Khandesh-Akola	"	"	332
Mulkapur	"	"	330
Khandesh	Fine	"	323/24
Muthia	"	"	323/26
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"	"	332
Purna Average	"	"	330
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	332
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	330
Burwah/Sanavad	"	"	330
Broach Fine M.G.	"	"	345 Jly Aug. +6/7
" F.G.	"	"	340
Westerns Good M/G	334 3/5		
Cambodia Fine F G	380/85		
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	345/30		345/30
Comp's F.G.M.G.	345/30		
Dholera	"		
Kadi/Virangao	"		

favourable. We fully believe that unfavourable crop conditions are greatly discounted at this level and it is but natural that market must grind for some time in expectations of coming weather. If we get some relief in droughty region, long liquidation and short sales will weaken the present bullish structure. Under such conditions we think it safe to keep square accounts and await further developments.

CONDITION OF THE CROP.

As usual private estimates are issued by various authorities showing the state of the American Cotton crop at the end of the last month. In this connection, we may point out that the Agricultural Department is prohibited by law from issuing any report at the end of May. If the Bureau report is no guidance to the traders, we do not believe private estimates are of any value as they are no criterion for the final yield. These reports simply show the condition of the crop at the end of the last month and we give below the reports for what they are worth:—
Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. estimate condition 74 per cent.—indicating a crop of 14,800,000 bales.
Miss Giles estimates condition 72.1 per cent.—average reduction 11 per cent.
Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading Co. estimate condition 69.5 per cent.
Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co. estimate condition 72.1 per cent.
Messrs. A. Norden and Co. estimate condition 71.7 per cent.—average reduction 13 per cent.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 2.
In sympathy with easier advices from New York the local market opened easy with Broach July/August delivery quoted at Rs. 3/-. There was absence of support and prices declined on heavy liquidation by Commission Houses and operators. Easier Liverpool opening advices helped the decline and the market closed as under at 4 p.m.:—
Broach J.A. 341/4 341 337/8 337/8
Broach A.M. 341 341 338 338/4
Oomra July 326 328 326 326/8
Oomra D.J. 322 323 322 322/8
Bengal D.J. 289 289 289 289

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 2.
The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. The close was rather quiet. Liverpool market was reported 7 points lower:—
Broach J.A. 337/4 338/4 337/4 337/4
Broach A.M. 338/4 339/4 338/4 338/4
Oomra July 326/8 327 326/8 326/8
Oomra D.J. 322/8 323/8 322/8 322/8
Bengal D.J. 289 289 289 289
The local cotton market will remain entirely closed to-morrow.

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 2.
Sampin closed this morning as under:—
June 221.50-2.60
Sept. 227.20-2.80
Dec. 219.50-0.50

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEVEL & CO.)	
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
Since 1st September	
This Year Last Year	
In full-pressed	Bales. Yesterdays
Khandesh	3,10,923 2,88,639
Central India	1,499 2,82,597 3,60,368
Barsi and Nagar	361 1,92,964 2,11,060
Hyderabad-Gaonani	106 67,347 73,185
Berar	297 5,57,552 4,69,238
Central Provinces	2,26,574 2,41,825
Total Oomras	2,263 16,37,957 16,44,755
Dholera	3198 1,58,899 2,51,881
N.W. Provinces	206 66,995 1,28,367
Rajputana	218 49,592 99,760
Sind-Punjab	1,13,986 285,760
Broach	1517 2,29,367 3,10,976
Compta & Dharwar	1197 99,941 1,01,018
Westerns-Northern	895 45,635 66,398
Cocanada	403 1931
Tinnevely & Cambodia	6 18,467 30,603
Persian	3,978 3,846
American	125 2,36,584 17,237
Egyptian and African	376 66,573 67,956
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252 3,147
Total	10,652 27,19,347 30,03,625

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th May.	
Yesterdays	
Europe	946 3,05,154 4,68,375
Japan & China	7,000 12,41,009 14,93,113
Coast Ports	450 17,959 21,660
Up-country by Rail	97,466 93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe	43,605 2,898
China and Japan	43,605 2,898
Total	8,931 17,05,693 20,79,076

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 1.	
T T Berlin on London	20.49 5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13 1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	27.65
T T Milan on London	88.30
T T Rome on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.93

STOCK EXCHANGE.

RISE IN CRESCENTS.

Bombay, 2 June.
To-day the Stock Exchange opened practically unchanged with a good undertone. Dying was quoted at 850, Century 446/4, Fazal 970, Pearl 630, Crescent 235, and New Great 345/-. There was some profit taking at the outset, but prices soon picked up strength on support coming from the bull operators and prices in mill shares improved from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7/8/-. There was noticeable demand for Crescent shares which gave a firm lead to the market.

Tata Iron shares opened at Rs. 59/4 Ordinary and Rs. 196/4 for Deffereds. The latter enquiry which caused a steady rise and closed at Rs. 60/- and Rs. 200/- for Ordinary and Deffereds respectively.

Indian Cement Shares ruled strong and Bondi followed owing to excessive short interest in these scrips.

Towards the close market displayed a firm undertone and sorts were feeling uneasy. There was no appreciable rise in quotations but it appears that market shows signs of improvement. The closing quotations were as under:—

Bank of India	50	22	78	8
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	63	8
Central	25	1-4	29	72
Eastern	25	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1490	
Imperial Con-tributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	15

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi	10	28	12
Central India	10	4-8Y	26
Indian Cement	0.350	217	8
Katni Cement	100	183	12
Katni Cement	D. 40	610	
Punjab Cement	0.10	8	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	49

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Franchise	500	11 p.c.	867
Amritsar Patis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	10

THE WEATHER.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 2nd of June 1927

STATIONS.	Temperature.		
	Maxi- mum of past 24 hrs.	Mini- mum of past 24 hrs.	Change in past 24 hrs.
Quetta	89.1	51.0	+4.2
Multan	114.4	85.9	+4.2
Rawalpindi	103.2	67.3	+4.0
Lahore	108.8	71.3	+3.6
Risra	109.4	71.9	+2.0
Ambala	107.6	73.4	+1.4
Felhi	105.6	83.0	+4.3
Agra	106.0	75.0	+3.1
Mainpuri	107.6	77.4	+0.2
Jhansi	109.6	73.7	+0.2
Cowpore	109.3	74.1	+0.7
Allahabad	114.9	77.9	+0.9
Jacobabad	111.7	79.0	+2.0
Karachi	107.5	84.2	+1.5
Bikener	106.9	75.4	+0.4
Ajmer	107.7	75.5	+3.0
Jaipur	106.6	80.6	+0.9
Mount Abu	94.3	80.4	+4.2
Bhuj	108.6	78.7	+2.5
Dwaraka	88.9	81.3	+0.3
Veraval	100.7	78.3	+2.2
Rajkot	108.1	78.0	+3.0
Bharuagar Para.	109.0	83.7	+4.8
Surat	102.1	83.2	+3.0
Almabad	113.2	81.0	+4.8
Pesha	113.8	81.3	+3.9
Neeemuch	104.5	76.9	+0.0
Indore	102.7	71.8	+3.6
Jubbulpore	105.8	72.9	+1.7
Sanger	104.2	75.2	+0.7
Hoshangabad	110.6	81.2	+0.2
Khandwa	111.7	78.9	+0.9
Akola	112.8	80.7	+0.8
Amraoti	110.0	81.5	+0.8
Narpur	110.3	84.8	+0.3
Chanda	113.6	81.9	+0.2
Rajpur	108.0	84.2	+1.5
Bombay	93.1	84.4	+1.0
Batnagiri	90.6	79.2	+0.3
Marmugoa	81.6	75.4	+2.0
Karwar	107.5	79.9	+2.2
Malapour	102.7	73.5	+2.4
Ambednagar	101.1	75.9	+2.9
Poona	103.6	77.0	+0.8
Sholapur	94.8	73.8	+2.8
Belapur	85.1	70.4	+1.6
Aurangabad	106.6	75.0	+0.6
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.2	85.3	+2.6
Hyderabad	107.6	80.4	+1.6
Mangalore	7.9	3.9	+0.2
Cochin	82.3	75.1	+1.5
Calicut	83.9	73.3	+1.1
Trivandrum	80.3	71.4	+0.7
Colombo	87.3	74.8	+0.9
Maulpattan	110.5	87.0	+0.8
Bellary	100.2	78.8	+1.4
Quddipah	108.9	86.6	+1.4
Madras	86.8	68.4	+1.0
Bangalore	83.7	72.6	+2.8
Colimatore	99.7	79.3	+0.9
Tiruchinopoly	101.0	81.3	+1.0
Nagapattam			

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd June, 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.045 inches (102 below normal).
Barometer (corrected to 4 p.m. previous day) 29.094 inches (129 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .045.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.1 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees (3.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 251 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10), 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 0.07 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 2ND JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature was higher than usual in the south-west of the province and lower generally elsewhere.

Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 114 deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the west of the province and the minimum alone in the east. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is considerably in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in south-west.

General Remarks.—Wide spread and heavy rainfall has occurred on the west coast of the Peninsula from Trivandrum to Maragao. There has been very little rainfall in the interior of the Peninsula and elsewhere weather has been dry. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 2.89 ins. at Mangalore, 3.65 ins. at Calicut, 3.03 ins. at Cochin and 1.31 ins. at Trivandrum. Colombo reports 0.79 ins. of rain.

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LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 1.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment quoted £9:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment offered £18.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton.—
June/July shipment quoted £20:12:6.

LINSEED.

London, June 1.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18:15.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £18:15.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Shipping and shipped, Hull, paid £16:16:3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment offered £19:7:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 1.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
June/Aug delivery sellers 33/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 34/6.

COFFEE.

New York, June 1.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15 11/16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 1.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
June/July shipment sellers 56/3.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
June/July shipment sellers 57/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
June/July shipment sellers 57/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
June/July shipment sellers 57/4 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 1.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Stand.—
and No. 25, cwt. and 14 Cane.—
June per cwt. 15/10 1/2.
July/Sept per cwt. 15/10 1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/9.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 15/10 3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 15/11 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 1.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb.
Spot 1/7 3/4 buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb.
Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7 3/4 buyers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 1.
Copper, English Best Selected, £38 3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £70.
Yellow Metal, £64 1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £14 7/8.
Tin. English Ingots £289 1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 1.
Demand Bills 485.43

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 1.
Silver—Market very quiet.
Spot 26 3/8
Forward 26 5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 1.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

Rajputana: the minimum was higher than usual in the extreme south of Rajputana and lower in upper Sind and east Rajputana. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 115 deg at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in large defect in Cutch, Central India West and north Gujarat and in moderate defect in central Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was generally higher than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar and the minimum lower in Central India West. Deesa recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 114 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear over the north of the area and in general moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the south and west of the province and the minimum lower in the extreme north. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg. at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 0.38" of rain and Karwar 1.07". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was below normal in the extreme south of the area. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.1 deg. and a minimum of 84.4 deg., both being 3 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports a light fall of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal except in the south Bombay Deccan, the minimum was above normal locally in the north of the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Nizamabad.

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AMERICAN COTTON CROP

BASIS FIGURE OF CROP 13 MILLIONS

MESSRS. CRYSTAL & CO'S VIEWS.

The Weekly Cotton market report issued by Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., on the 2nd inst. goes as under:—

"Another week of strong markets has to be recorded, as is shown in the following table:—

	July	Jan'y.
New York 25/5/27	16.23	16.89
Do. 1/6/27	16.71	17.41
	+48	+52
Liverpool 25/5/27	8.85	9.02
Do. 1/6/27	8.98	9.18
	+13	+16

Still no rain or not enough rain has fallen in Western Texas and this has caused a steady rise throughout the week. Last night we received the following cables from Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Market affected favourably by crop prospects unfavourable in Western Texas, market tending upwards".

(2) "Some reaction due but crop news not satisfactory. If drought continues Texas expect further advance."

It is obviously still a whether market and anything may happen, but we feel that at the present price level the market would react quickly and substantially to any improvement in Western weather.

We have seen on several occasions during the last few days how sensitive Liverpool can be to unsubstantiated rumours of rain and on Tuesday last the local market dropped Rs. 4 on a repetition of those rumours.

Prices may of course go higher, but we do not advise our friends to follow the rise any further, but to take profits and wait for another opportunity to buy at what we hope may be considerably lower rates. It is too early in the season not to expect a good re-action. For the

distant future we expect higher prices but for the next few weeks we prefer to see others do the buying.

Many private condition reports are now being received, the largest that we have seen so far being one of just under 15 million bales and the smallest being about two million bales less. In our opinion it is quite unprofitable to bother about these early reports which have little or no value. We ourselves in making any calculations take approximately 13 million bales as our basis figure. This we arrive at by taking a 10 p.c. reduction in last year's acreage; a production of 100 lbs. of lint per acre; (a figure well over the average for the past ten years), and deducting 750,000 bales from the result, on account of the damage by floods. This is in no sense a crop forecast but merely a basis figure liable to alterations from time to time.

One of the features of the week has been the large daily spot sales in Liverpool, which seldom went much below 10,000.

In the local market there has been good buying of Broach contracts and ready Oomra styles by Japanese Exporters, and Mills have also been in the market for a little ready cotton.

Indications that the Monsoon will arrive normally are not wanting, according to the experts.

Our parity is much the same as it has been for about a month and there is still no pressure of cotton to alter this, while Japanese buying has encouraged holders to keep on holding. When the Japanese have secured their requirements we may expect to see an adjustment in parity which is long overdue."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kabbadevi Road, Bombay.
June 2.
Rs. s. p.

Textile 0 12 0
Century 0 11 6
Jacob 0 11

MURDERS IN KESARI-NATH'S TEMPLE

DIGAMBAR JAINS' APPEAL TO VICEROY

THOROUGH INQUIRY DEMANDED

SEONI, June 1.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on 30th May "May it please Your Excellency; that on the 4th May last the Svetambari Jain Community aided by State Svetambari officials forcibly hoisted their flag over the Digambari Jain temple at Kesarnath in Mewar State, seriously hurting their feelings. The act of killing five and wounding one hundred and fifty Digambaris within the temple premises has not only defiled the sanctity of the temple but caused havoc amongst the peace-loving Jains throughout India.

Appeals and telegrams to the State for redress have proved fruitless. We the Digambari Jain community of Seoni Your Excellency's loyal British subjects express our deep regret at the State's indifference to such a grave offence. As the only alternative Your Excellency's aggrieved Digambaris dare approach Your Excellency's benign Government in the name of justice and equity with prayers "to order a thorough commissioned enquiry through British Officers into the sad occurrence, to bring all offenders to book, restore peace to the community and redress to the survivors of the bereaved and injured.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT VICTIM SUCCEUMS TO INJURIES.

Three suspects were hauled up before the City Coroner and his common jury in connection with an alleged fatal assault on one Ahmed Karimbux at Lady Jamsheerji Road, Mahim, on Wednesday night. The cause of the incident is not yet ascertained.

From the evidence of a relative of the deceased before the Coroner it transpires that the deceased was a weaver. On Wednesday night at about 9 p.m. the deceased went out of his house to have a cup of tea from a tea shop nearby. When he was still out an old woman shrieked out that there was an affray.

Witness ran up to the spot. He found suspect No. 1, Imam Haji Pir Haji coming out of lane flourishing a knife. He stabbed Din Mahomed, the witness' brother in the back who fell down with a groan. The deceased seeing this ran to the aid of Din Mahomed. Pir Haji's knife did not spare him. While he was stabbed by the first suspect, another, who was not among the suspects in the court, struck the deceased right on the head with a bamboo. Din Noor Mahomed, suspect No. 3 had a state aimed at the chest of the deceased. This was not all. Three men including the suspect No. 3 further belaboured the deceased. They were armed with sticks.

In the mean time Din Mahomed was crying for the police. But, the assailants having done their work, ran away. Witness then ran up to the Mahim Police Court where he made a report of what he saw. The body of the deceased, who succumbed to the brutal assaults was removed to the morgue.

Replying to the Court witness said he knew of no enmity between the deceased and suspect No. 1, Imam Haji Pir Haji. As police investigations are not yet complete, further inquest was postponed to June 12th (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

HINDU LAD'S FATAL END

At an inquest touching the death of Kalya Mansur, a Hindu lad of 10 years of age, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following the crushing of his hands accidentally in the machinery of a Cotton Waste Factory at Fankli Street.

It appears that in the afternoon Kalya Mansur left his house and wended his way towards the factory. His father, who is a dealer in cotton waste, used to go to this factory very often. When the boy approached the door of the factory, he was warned not to go any further inside as the machine was then in full working condition. The boy however went in and his hands were accidentally caught into the roller. The machine men were alarmed at a shriek and the roller was stopped at once. They found that the boy had got entangled in the machinery and had sustained serious injury. The boy was, consequently taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

At the inquest held on Wednesday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict as above.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

To-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Wamanrao R. Yarde Walawalkar will deliver a historical lecture in Konkani on "Goiearanchi Goian Bhali Vasmuk" (3rd instalment) in Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Library Hall, Girgaon. Mr. Wamanrao M. Dubhashi will preside.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

STAFFORDS WIN EASILY.

The first division match between the South Staffords and the Y.M.C.A. yesterday proved to be a one-sided affair, the former winning comfortably by five goals to nil. The Young Men commenced well and at the interval their opponents had only scored a single goal. Despite the fact that fortune seemed to favour their defence, the Young Men played really well and their collapse in the second half was all the more surprising. But comparative fitness told and the soldiers were irresistible and added four more goals to their half-time score. Baker scored a trio and Croome and Mellor one apiece.

South Staffords 5 goals.
Y.M.C.A. nil.

SOUTH STAFFORDS:—Meachin; Eardley and Butler; Booth, Phillips and Smith; Croome, Davies, Mellor, Baker and Allen.

Y.M.C.A.:—Jones; James and Williams; Vast, Kirley and Brown; Unitt, Hallam, Oldridge, Duthie and Osborne.

Referee, Mr. Tillay.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Cheshires vs. G.I.P.

RULER OF SHAHPURA STATE

JUDICIAL POWERS CONFERRED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHAHUPURA, May 31.
On 13th May at about 8 a.m. the Darbar Hall at Shahpura witnessed a unique function in the annals of Shahpura State when Lieutenant-Colonel Macnabb, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, Deoli, presented a Sanad of His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., of Shahpura conferring enhanced judicial powers i.e. the power to pass a sentence of death or imprisonment for life without consulting the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, as in the past.

The Sanad was brought to the palace, from the camp of the Political Agent, in public procession. Col. Macnabb made a speech commenting on the progressive efficiency of the State and congratulating the Rajadhiraj Sahab on the signal mark of distinction conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy. He then read the Sanad and presented it to the Rajadhiraj Sahab.

The Rajadhiraj Sahab, in reply, thanked Colonel Macnabb for the visit and for the kind words he had addressed respecting the Rajadhiraj Sahab and requested him to convey his deep sense of gratitude and loyalty to his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy for the signal mark of distinction. He then commanded his judicial secretary Thakur Bhup Singhji to read his full speech in English. The speech contained an expression of his gratitude to all his past Political Officers for the active sympathy and friendly advice accorded to him from time to time, and specially to the late Col. W. J. W. Muir who took special care in guiding the affairs of his State during his minority and trained him in administrative work. Colonel Muir always remembered Shahpura and even in the last moments of his life made a donation to be devoted to the relief of sickness and suffering in Shahpura. This gift of love supplemented by a handsome amount from the State has now materialised in the opening of a maternity branch in the Raj Hospital at Shahpura. Most appreciative reference was also made to the unfailing interest in the welfare of the State evinced by Sir R. E. Holland and Colonel H. R. Lawrence. The Raja Dhiraj Sahab further expressed his cordial appreciation of the sincere devotion of his Sardars, officials and his subjects, without whose co-operation, he said, he could not have attained his lifelong ambition.

In conclusion he again asked his friend Colonel Macnabb to convey his deep sense of loyalty and gratitude to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy for their gracious recognition of his position and status.

The Darbar dispersed after the performance of the Itr and Pan ceremony.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Palace and when the banquet was over the proceedings turned into an informal Darbar where Rajkumar Umidsinghji introduced the Sardars and Officers of the State to the Political Agent. The Raja Dhiraj Sahab gave Sanads conferring the honour of Gold Karas upon Thakur Sawai Singhji of Rajas and Thakur Sabal Singhji of Ganpatia, and Sanads conferring Jagirs of an annual income of Rs. 700, Rs. 500 and Rs. 150 (in addition to his previous jagir) were given to Thakur Bhup Singhji, Thakur Madar Singhji, and Lala Surajnarainji respectively in appreciation of their services and loyalty to the State.

After a display of illuminations and fireworks, the Darbar closed with the ceremony of Attar and Pan.

The Sawbwa of Ksipaw has given a donation of Rs. 45,000 to the Rangoon University Endowment Fund and the Governor of Burma has telegraphed his grateful thanks to the Sawbwa for his generous donation.—A. P.

COMPETITION OF KATHIAWAR PORTS.

DEPUTATION TO FINANCE MEMBER.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER' ELEVENTH-HOUR WITHDRAWAL.

SIR BASIL "HOPEFUL OF EARLY SOLUTION."

After the meeting of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank and allied bills was over on Thursday evening, Sir Basil Blackett received the joint deputation of the Sugar Merchants' Association and a few other Trade Associations on the question of diversion of trade from Bombay to Kathiawar ports. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who was to lead the deputation as representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had to act in his own personal capacity as it is understood that owing to a disagreement among its members the Indian Merchants' Chamber decided not to participate in the deputation. There were in all ten Trade Associations represented in the deputation, the Shroff Association having joined at a late hour. Sir Purshottamdas signed the memorial presented to the Finance Member in his personal capacity.

The following is the text of the statement submitted by the Deputation, that waited on Sir Basil Blackett, on Thursday, in connection with the deflection of trade from British Indian Ports to Indian State Ports:—

To, The Hon' Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Finance Member, Government of India.

Sir,—We, the undersigned take this opportunity to wait on you during your stay in Bombay in order to bring to your notice the steadily growing danger of deflection of trade from British Indian Ports to Indian State Ports. This tendency has been perceptible for the last two years and more, but it was supposed by many in the commercial community that such deflection when started, may have been due to the comparatively higher rates of wharfage and landing charges at British Ports, especially Bombay. As time went on, however, it became clear that this surmise was not justified as even among the Indian State Ports, the development of imports at a certain Port was so phenomenal that many of us, interested in the distribution of important articles of imports were forced to enquire into the reason of this monopoly of this one port in this deflection of trade. We need hardly say that we refer to the developments of imports at Bedi Bundar, a "concession" port in the Jamnagar State. As is well known, Bhavnagar has been a free port importing the genuine requirements of Kathiawar during the last forty or fifty years, and the development of trade at this port has been both normal and such as to attract no notice from anybody. Amongst the Ports that have been active during the last few years, Okha, in the Baroda State, and Bedi Bundar are the most important. Two statements of imports at these ports that we have been able to secure owing to the courtesy of the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway lead to the inference that there exists either some unknown attraction for imports at Bedi Bundar, or breach of some important condition on which the Port is allowed to work by the British Government.

2. You will notice from these two statements that only imports paying heavy duties are attracted in abundance at one of these Ports, viz, Bedi Bundar; and in fact there has been no deflection of traffic even from Bhavnagar to Bedi Bundar in such an article as rice, which has no import duty against it. We are unable to quote you instances of other articles of imports besides those referred to in the enclosed statements, as we have not been able to get full official figures of the total imports at the various ports.

INTOLERABLE.

3. Several of us seeking this interview can give you details regarding the rates at which imports at Bedi Bundar are being undersold at the various inland places, as compared with imports at their Okha, Bhavnagar or Bombay. We submit that this state of things of which many of us can give you concrete instances, should not be tolerated a day longer. We beg to suggest to you that it can prevail only if there is refund of import duty in some form or other at Bedi Bundar, a procedure which cannot possibly be approved of by the Government of India, nor tolerated by them any longer. We feel that besides this state of things involving members of the various Associations

waiting on you to-day in unforeseen and avoidable losses, this procedure, if allowed to continue without satisfactory proof of bona-fides of work at Bedi Bundar being produced, is unfair to the taxpayer in British India, who is hit by this in two directions.

BRITISH INDIAN TAXPAYER'S LOSS.

4. In the first place, the British Indian taxpayer loses the import duty which, in most cases, is a revenue duty, and which should legitimately go to the British Indian revenues. Secondly, it makes for an unjustifiably smaller a for merchants in British India, which is bound to reflect in smaller railway receipts, smaller income tax and super-tax receipts and so on for the British Indian exchequer. We, therefore, venture to submit that there is no wonder that the public in British India have been considerably upset by the Government of India withdrawing the assurance that you have in the Legislative Assembly on 11th March last, that from 1st April last free transshipment to Indian State Ports will be discontinued. You will remember that no reason for this sudden change of policy was given in the Press Communique announcing this departure from the assurance given in the assembly, and we feel that in fairness to the tax-payer in British India, and to the commercial community of Bombay and Karachi, it is time that you announce the policy of the Government of India in this respect, and enable us to know how we are to work our various businesses in future. We need hardly say that a policy of *laissez faire* would be detrimental to the interests of British India in general, and in addition will tend to lower the whole basis of commercial morality in working import trade. We have no doubt that the Government of India cannot have allowed this to continue even till now without some grave reason, but as we are not aware of that reason, we prefer not to say more at this juncture.

"NAIVE EXPLANATIONS".

5. There are two naive explanations given for the phenomenal rise of the Bedi Bundar Port. It has been suggested by some correspondents in newspapers that importers at Bedi Bundar have been able to undersell importers at Okha, Bhavnagar, or Bombay, as far as sugar merchants are concerned, because importers at Bedi Bundar were able to select the right moment when to buy and also the right moment when to sell. We are not aware of any such exceptional foresight on the part of Bedi Bundar merchants, but we do not wish to dispute this great virtue ascribed to those who import at Bedi Bundar, for fear of being unfair to them without the very fullest knowledge of all their transactions. We however, venture to point out that whilst the sugar market is liable to fluctuations from time to time, there are no such fluctuations in the price of imported matches. It is well-known that during the last several months, if not years, the price of this has been fairly steady, and yet the importers of matches at Bedi Bundar have regularly been able to undersell importers of matches at Bombay. In fact even the import of matches at Bhavnagar has stopped, owing to the artificial pull which the Bedi Bundar importers appears to have over any other port.

A REQUEST.

We, therefore, submit that there is nothing worth consideration in the remarks put forward by such apologists of the policy of the Port authorities at Bedi Bundar, and we are convinced that in the field of trade nothing supernatural can be given credit for. It is, therefore, that we have thought it our duty to approach you to-day with a request that either the Government of India should collect such proofs of the methods by which imports are attracted to Bedi Bundar as we can give you, and show us where our inferences are wrong, or they must give that protection to the taxpayer and merchants of British India that the latter are entitled to. We submit, with all deference, that the Government of India have been very tardy in moving in this very important matter in spite of the agitation that has been

(Continued on page 9).

RT HON SRINIVASA SASTRI ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C. arrives in Bombay from Simla to-day (Friday) by the Peshawar Mail and alights at the Grant Road station at 10-59 a.m. He leaves for Poona the same day by the 12 midnight passenger from the Victoria Terminus.

During his stay in Bombay Mr. Sastri will be the guest of Mr. N. V. Raghavan, Accountant-General, Kashinath House, Napean Sea Road.

GARDEN PARTY TO MR. SASTRI

On the eve of his departure to South Africa, the Council of the Servants of India Society will give a Garden Party at the Servants of India Society's Home, Poona, to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, on Monday (9th instant), at 6-30 p.m.

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO MR. SASTRI

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

POONA, June 2.
On the motion of Mr. Dandvate, a public address to the Rt. Hon'ble Sastri was voted at to-day's special meeting of the Poona City Municipality and the sum of Rs. 100/- was sanctioned to meet the expenses.

ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO.

LIQUIDATORS' REPORT

A meeting of the shareholders of the All-India United Insurance Company, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation was held on Wednesday afternoon in the office of the liquidators on Esplanade Road, Bombay, Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, one of the liquidators presiding.

The statement of receipts and payments from 19th July 1926 to 18th January 1927 was placed before the meeting. The liquidators in their report had stated that as some suits were pending in courts, there was necessarily delay in the final winding up. They had received in all a sum of Rs. 43,281-2-6 on account of fire, marine, reciprocal and re-insurance premiums, loans, etc., and had filed suits for balance of outstandings. They had obtained decrees to the extent of Rs. 10,635-2-3 but had not realised the amount. They were trying their utmost to execute them on the parties concerned but they found it very hard to get particulars and whereabouts of the parties in many cases. Recently, while going through the share registers, certain discrepancies were discovered. One thousand and two hundred-fifty shares lodged with them by Mr. Taiseer on behalf of Mr. V. A. Desai—the company's secretary—bore no original shares numbers and in over 100 shares, numbers were repeated twice (two shares bearing one and the same number). From the company's share registers, they found that Mr. Desai was the holder of 1,375 old shares, while produced for the payment of dividend, 2,800 old shares (including the above mentioned 1,250 shares which bore no original numbers and over 100 shares bearing the same numbers twice). They called for a satisfactory explanation from him and had now placed the matter in the hands of their solicitors to institute such proceedings against him as counsel advised.

The report was adopted.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA

RELEASED PRISONERS COURT ARREST AGAIN.

PATUAKHALI, June 2.
The Satyagraha movement at Patuakhali, which began in August last, as a protest against the order passed by the Magistrate, forbidding processions with music in front of mosques, has reached 277th day. Up to now, in all 952 volunteers who offered Satyagraha have been arrested and many volunteers are coming from all parts of India to continue the movement.

The volunteers as soon as they are released offer Satyagraha again and court imprisonment.—Free Press.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, June 1.

St. Cloud.—In the French Hardcourt tennis championships, quarter-finals M. S. Pencock (South Africa) beat Fraulen Aussem (Germany) 4/6 6/2 6/4. Spence (South Africa) beat Gentien (France) who beat Borotra previously) 6/2 3/6 6/4 6/3.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Rear-Admiral Pivrot commanding French naval squad on visiting Portsmouth on Tuesday laid wreaths on the naval and city war memorials. On Tuesday night the officers and 400 of the men attended a dinner in the Guildhall. The visitors are very popular with British naval ratings and the people of Portsmouth who on Tuesday visited French ships in large numbers.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.
Harwood League: Cheshires vs. G. I. P. Coopers, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 4.
The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: 1st Division: Royal Artillery vs. South Staffords, Coopers, 3-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Bombay Gymkhana 'B' vs. B. B. R. A. 'B' Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting, at the Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) lecture by Mr. M. K. Patel on "Parsi heroism and the late Mr. Jal Marzban," music by Mr. Bhesania, physical feats by Mr. Sarkari, Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside.

TUESDAY JUNE 17.

Public meeting to bid farewell to Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

B. B. & C. I. RLV

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba)	Arrl. Debart.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11.15	19.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	6.20	21.25
Express	19.35	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

	A.A.R.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail	07.00	15.00
Macras Mail	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow		
Express	08.45	21.00
Poona Mail	11.30	15.15
Poona Express	12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail	15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express	19.00	22.30
Panjab Mail	20.50	22.45
Poona Express	19.45	27.46
Madras Express	21.15	07.15

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superseded mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Kifunzan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Maedonia" with the mails from London, of the 26th inst., arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at Noon the same day.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.
The Third Annual Sports and Whist Drive will be held to-day (Friday), near Mt. Carmel's Church, Chapel Road, Bandra, commencing at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Leo Rodrigues, will preside.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Friday), the 3rd instant, from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.

BHANDARI SHIKSHANA PARISHAD.
Under the auspices of the B. S. Parishad a public meeting of the Bhandari Community will be held in the Office of the said Parishad (53, Umachandi, Bombay) to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the King's Birthday.

D. A. V. FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Aryasamaj in Bombay a free night school called D. A. V. Free Night School has been opened where tuition is given free to all. The institution prepares students for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and arrangement for tuition in the following subjects has been made:—English, mathematics, history (including constitution), geography, Sanskrit, Gujarati, and Kanarese. The staff include experienced graduates and pundits. Classes meet daily from 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) Intending students must apply to the Secretary, Aryasamaj, Bombay Fort or to the Headmaster, care of the Arya Samaj, Girgaon, so that the application may reach either of them on or before 15th instant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Morphy Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK

	New York, June 2.
Previous Closing Rate	16.71
To-day's Opening Rate	16.62
Difference	-.09
To-day's Closing Rate	16.76
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL

	Liverpool, June 2.
Previous Closing Rate	8.98
To-day's Opening Rate	8.94
Difference	-.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.01
Difference	+.07
Broach Expectation July	8.99

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Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1927.

THE ONLY WAY.

All true Nationalists in this country will feel grateful to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for having courageously laid bare, at the risk of suffering further malevolent criticism from quarters which are more busy in pulling down the Congress edifice than in propping it up, the difficulties which stand in the way of genuine political and communal unity. They will also appreciate the deep concern he feels for securing such a unity when he says: "May I say to friends

who do not agree with me that there is always a grave danger that if criticism and controversy are pursued beyond a certain point, partisanship ensues and feelings gathering volume disturb our vision and purpose and destroy co-operation?" Unless such co-operation and such unity are consciously striven for, unless our politicians busy themselves again in making the Indian National Congress a body to which all sections of political opinion in the country pay homage as the one premier political organisation in India, the prospect before those who are earnest about achieving freedom for their motherland, are very bleak indeed. Not a few of our politicians have been wasting all the precious time at their disposal not in seeking a way out of communal and political cleavage but in recriminations and in introspective speculations. The more they ruminate on the past the more they become oblivious of the present; the more they agree to vegetate the more easily they forget the realities that now face them. Instead of doing constructive work, instead of devising measures to bring the Congress organisation more in relation with the needs of the masses, they have wasted many valuable months since the Gauhati Congress in an interpretative mood. The art of interpretation, however useful in itself, is of very doubtful value as a means of achieving freedom. Instead of interpreting resolutions our politicians will do well to explore how they can make the Congress representative of all shades of Nationalist opinion so that Indians instead of non-co-operating with one another will learn to co-operate amongst themselves and present a bold and united front to the bureaucracy which has had ample opportunity given to it by our internecine strife, to consolidate its forces with a view still more effectively to deny us freedom.

"Interpreting resolutions", Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar observed, "was not Swaraj", nor is there any use, as he rightly affirms, "in conducting Pundit-like discussions as to what this resolution meant and did not mean". The only way out of the present political morass is for Congressmen clearly to realise that their squabbles and their verbal warfare against one another are having a disastrous effect upon the mass mind. The only way for them is to take immediate steps to make the Congress organisation in every province the only important body to which the masses can carry their grievances with the confident hope that they will be listened to and properly and immediately ventilated. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's advice to all Congress organisations to make the most of local and provincial grievances is, indeed, very opportune and it will considerably help those Congressmen who appreciate the urgent need of acting upon it and those who have been, indeed, never oblivious of that need, if the Congress were to accept the scheme of provincial autonomy. As Mr. Kelkar, in the interview which we published on Tuesday, pointed out, such autonomy would "in its operation, create in course of time very valuable data for deciding in an inductive manner as to what should be the best policy for the country." He emphasises a fact which must be accepted even by those who least like to do so, when he remarks further that "the present deductive negative and destructive formula about the acceptance of offices has become inoperative".

Instead of the All-India Congress Committee sitting in judgment over what Congressmen in each provincial legislatures should do, instead of its attempting to arrive at a common political formula of action to meet conditions which vary from province to province it will be far better if provincial autonomy is accepted by the Congress as its guiding principle and latitude allowed to local leaders to shape the course of their opposition to the forces they have to contend against in accordance with the exigencies of the local situation and environment. Let there be no apprehension in the minds of those Congressmen who will have nothing to do with any form of co-operation with Government that the grant of provincial autonomy will be a step towards such co-operation. Mr. Kelkar himself declares "that those who plead for working the Reforms for all they are worth never pretend that this is the strongest political

policy that can be followed". This is a frank and valuable declaration. If those who wish to work the Reforms "for all that they are worth" would put their case with the same candid realisation of their limitations as Mr. Kelkar does, they would find themselves making rapid progress towards political unity in the country. After all the differences which divide the two sections of the Council wing, of the Congress are differences of degree and not of kind, and if the Congress accepts provincial autonomy there is no reason why these differences should not immediately disappear, making the Congress once again that puissant body, truly representative of the mass mind, which it was in the hey-day of the Non-co-operation movement.

AN AMAZING DECISION.

When its patrons insult art by offhand whims and fancies it cannot hope to survive. It has been reported that the order for the equestrian statue of Shivaji placed by the Shivaji Memorial Committee with Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay, has been cancelled by the Committee. We are disinclined to believe that a responsible public body like the Shivaji Memorial Committee and a ruler of the eminence of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur could have been persuaded to sanction what would be a flagrant act of injustice to a sculptor of established repute. What are the reasons, reported and published, for the amazing decision? The order has been, it is said, "cancelled on account of his non-fulfilment of the contract to deliver the statue in time." This is, for more reasons than one, a strange and a surprising attitude for the Committee to adopt. For, it has been known that the Committee had, in fact, decided to give the necessary time to Mr. Mhatre. And, if the question of time had really been of great importance with the Committee they would certainly have, as they ought to have, adhered to their original decision and waited for a few weeks more rather than add another year for the completion of the work. Memorial Committees have, we know, hitherto dealt harshly and unfairly with Indian artists and sculptors. But their irresponsible conduct cannot any longer be justified. The attempt would annihilate all hopes for a continued advancement of Indian art. The Shivaji Memorial Committee have doubtless to explain why they thought fit to involve, by their reported eleventh hour decision, Mr. Mhatre into huge monetary loss, why they seem to have adopted a procedure likely to affect his established reputation. The question now before the public is that of obtaining the right and just conditions for Indian artists and sculptors which alone can ensure the steady development of Indian art. It is a question which thus affects interests wider than the immediate purpose of the Shivaji Memorial Committee or the work of Mr. Mhatre. If the Shivaji Memorial Committee are sagacious to save their prestige as a responsible public body, they should, it is evident, respect the national point of view and demand. We are still inclined to think that they will do so. We think that the new order is as it is reported, only a strong stimulus to Mr. Mhatre to expedite his work. If that is, in fact, so, we shall be delighted to welcome the news about their belated but just action. We desire justice for Indian artists and sculptors; nothing more and nothing less. And, we are determined to fight against injustice to them from any quarter.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

It is a remarkable address that was delivered by Prof. Bathija, I.E.S., presiding at the Sixth Sind Students' Conference at Shikarpur. It is dispassionate and balanced, full of sound commonsense and in parts is refreshingly original. He is strongly in favour of separating Sind from Bombay, not as part of a bargain, but in the economic and cultural interests of Sind, which, he says, are now sadly neglected. Far from dividing the Hindus and Muslims, the separation would only impress upon both their age-long common interests. The Hindus and Muslims of Sind, the Professor says, have till very recently got on very amiably, each community needing the other. Sikhism spread in Sind quietly unlike in the Punjab and the Sind Hindus "developed a common working religion" based upon Vedantism and Sufism and the widest tolerance for the few dogmas that remained. As regards the timid fears of Hindus being in a helpless minority, the Professor says that "it is an insult to Sindhi intelligence to be told that numbers irrespective of quality secure ascendancy in the twentieth century. If it had been true, Indians and not Europeans would be ruling the world." Even if numbers are decisive, let the Sind Hindus, he suggests, serve their purpose by preventing their appalling child-mortality rather than by "fleeting men by a missionary propaganda." The Hindus, according to Professor Bathija, hold such an important position in the economic organisation of Sind that if the Muslims harass them out of the province, they will soon repent of their folly and will find it necessary to create Hindus. "We would earnestly ask every Sindhi to read the speech carefully and ponder over it, and we share the speaker's hope that the Sind Hindus will soon get over their resentment at the origin of the proposal to separate Sind and will approve of the proposal on its own merits."

INDIAN TRADE UNION
ACT

LIMITED SCOPE OF THE MEASURE.

(BY R. R. BAKHLE).

Six months after the adoption of this resolution, i.e., on 12th September 1921, the Government of India issued a circular letter to all Local Governments and Administrations inviting their opinions "by the end of November 1921" on the several aspects of the trade union law which were explained in some detail in the letter by giving some provisions from the British and colonial laws on the subject. The Local Governments took more time than was given them and seemed to have sent their replies by May 1922. These opinions have never seen the light of the day and the fact that they did send their opinions can be inferred from their subsequent replies to the Government of India's second circular letter. The Government of India took nearly two and a quarter years to consider the opinions of the Local Governments and at last issued a second circular letter, on 30th of August 1924, accompanied by a draft bill "to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered trade unions in British India." These words in the preamble considerably narrowed down the scope of the measure and it could not be said to be in conformity with the terms of the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Joshi's resolution, even as amended by the Assembly, asked for legislation for the registration of trade unions and for the "protection of trade unions;" it did not ask for such protection being confined only to the registered trade unions as was sought to be done in the preamble of the draft Bill. Besides Mr. Joshi had made it absolutely clear in his speech that he wanted the Indian Trade Union law based on the model of the British Trade Disputes Act of 1906. And when he began to move amendments so as to bring the measure in conformity with the terms of the resolution, the Government Spokesmen hurled at him the words, in the preamble and accused him of trying to enlarge the scope of the Bill.

VACILLATING POLICY.

It would be equally interesting to compare the Government of India's first circular letter of 12th September 1921, with their second letter of 30th August 1924, and the draft Bill as such comparison is likely to show the oscillating policy of the Government of India with regard to this measure. In the first place, in opposing Mr. Joshi's resolution, the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland wondered why the trade unions should not be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913. In September 1921 the Government of India were "advised that it would be extending the scope of the Indian Companies Act beyond its well recognised

limits to bring trade unions under it." Secondly, as regards the definition of a trade union, they quoted in full the definition as given in the English Statutes of 1871, 1876 and 1913, and expressed their opinion that "in Indian Legislation there should be a definition corresponding to the definition given in the English Statutes of 1876, and that it should also be clearly stated that benevolent and similar purposes are included within the scope of the trade union activities." But the draft Bill, or even the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, did not contain the latter portion of the definition in the statute of 1876 which defined the trade union as a combination "for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business whether such combination would or would not have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade." One of the objects of a trade union is to impose restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business and if it does not find a place in the definition of a trade union, the omission cannot but give rise to different interpretations.

SHIFTING THEIR GROUND.

Thirdly, the first circular letter quoted section 3 of the Trades' Union Act of 1913 which deals with the political objects being included among the activities of trade unions and the expenditure to be incurred on them and then the Government of India opined that "the principle of this provision may be accepted in India so as to cover elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures and to municipal and other local bodies which have the power to raise money." They also expressed their readiness to adopt the other provisions of the English Act as regards the separation of the political from the general funds of the Union, the exemption to members objecting to contribute towards political activities and provision against any disability being placed in the way of the worker joining the Union if he refuses to contribute to the political funds. In their letter of August 30, 1924, the Government of India completely changed their view and "following the great majority of the replies received," decided to exclude political objects from the activities of trade unions. The draft Bill did not, therefore, contain any provision on this important matter. Fourthly, "in the opinion of the Government of India it is desirable that any rules made under this Act should be made by the Central Government" and "that the law and practice on this matter should be uniform throughout India at least in the earlier

(Continued on page 7)

THE EVOLUTION OF AN
INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN).

III
The Montagu Chelmsford Reforms embodied the second overhauling of the machinery of Administration, in accordance with the exigencies of politics. Lionel Curtis of the "Round Table" fame had devised the system of Dyarchy, which was accepted by Mr. Montagu as the keystone of the Government of India Act, of 1919. The talented Editor of the "Round Table" had exercised great influence in drawing up the constitution of the South African Union, and had earned a reputation as an expert in manufacturing constitutions to order. He had himself carried out a personal survey of the political conditions of India with the help of his powerful friends in the Indian Civil Service, like Sir John Meston (now Lord Meston of Agra), Mr. Marris (now Sir William Marris), and Sir Frank Sly. He had even attended the epoch-making Session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow, which was presided over by the veteran Congressman, the late Mr. Ambika Charan Muzumdar. The deliberations of the Lucknow Congress, characterised by a number of "emphatic" speeches in the presence of the Head of the Local Government himself, had to a considerable extent damped his enthusiasm for constitution-making. His ill-fated "confidential" letter, which Mr. Horniman had published in the "Bombay Chronicle," under glaring headlines, was fully taken advantage of in the "Indian Press." The "stunt" that Mr. Curtis was endeavouring to frame an "Imperial Constitution" in which India was to be subordinated to the Governments in the Colonies, gained wide currency and strengthened the forces of dissatisfaction.

DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report itself, was drafted, on the principle of "hanoor Delhi door ast," by another close colla-

borator of Mr. Montagu with Colonial connections, Mr. (now Sir William) Marris who had only a little previously been transferred to the Home Department of the Government of India from the Inspector-Generalship of U. P. Police. It purported to create only a constitution in transition. It definitely laid down that the Central Government should not be disturbed, pending experience of the changes, that were to be introduced in the less vital parts of the machinery of the Government. The Indian publicists pronounced the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms as "inadequate, unsatisfactory, and disappointing," as soon as it was published. Mrs. Annie Besant, who subsequently became Mr. Montagu's staunch supporter, was its most vociferous critic. She had blazoned forth her condemnation in the columns of the "New India," on the very day of its publication. "The scheme," she lost no time in declaring, "is unworthy to be offered by England or to be accepted by India." Mr. Tilak characterised it as "entirely unsatisfactory." With the exception of the Moderates (Liberals), all joined in the condemnation of the dual system of Government which the Secretary of State for India had inaugurated. Although it went far beyond the existing constitution and introduced that system of Parliamentary institutions into India, which even Lord Morley, with all his advanced radicalism and broad sympathy for Indian aspirations, thought impracticable, yet the changes fell far short of India's political ambitions, which had been stirred to more vigorous life by the Great War. The bitter controversies, to which the scheme gave rise ultimately, brought about the permanent secession of the Moderates from the Congress and gave birth to a new organization, the "National Liberal Federation."

(To Be Continued)

Notes of the Day.

Baldwin Government's Blunder.

Even Imperialist Liberals like Lord Reading cannot view with equanimity the extreme and singularly ill-advised step the Baldwin Government took in suddenly breaking off all contact with Soviet Russia. In the House of Lords, on the subject being raised by Lord Parmoor, the ex-Viceroy was constrained to point out that the Baldwin Government would have done better "to content themselves with removing from the country the participants in the Bolshevik propaganda" and withdrawing the "privileges" of the Trade Delegation. But the Tories have found it a hard job to locate "precisely who the culprits are who are alleged to be doing propaganda in England for the Bolsheviks. They only make vague allegations. Their Home Secretary was hard put to it to find documentary evidence which would have implicated the Soviet emissaries in London. So they were asked to clear out bag and baggage as the only means of wrecking Tory vengeance against Communists and Socialists and all such other persons whose great crime is that they dare to think that the old order so beloved of Capitalism has got to go.

As Others See Them.

Lord Birkenhead dissenting from the view of Lord Reading expatiated on the possibility of British prestige receiving an increase throughout the world as a result of the drastic step his Government had taken. Lord Balfour assured his brother Peers that he did not for one moment consider that the breach with the Soviet was likely to lead to war. But if the foreign policy of the Tories were to continue on the same suicidal course, it would surely lead to another international conflagration. When the "Daily Mail" in its fantastic efforts to prejudice the British mass mind against the Soviet recently issued a poster with the scaring head line, "It's Your Money They Want" it did not care whether public opinion in Soviet Russia would be seriously embittered against Britain by such tactics. On the Continent the Tory policy is looked upon as one which will inevitably lead to war. The influential French Weekly "L'Europe Nouvelle" remarked in mail week in commenting upon the present chances of international peace: "The most conservative Government in Europe favours a policy leading directly to a catastrophe in Europe. It denounces the 'Bolshevik peril' and it promotes intrigues which would inevitably offer the Soviet the best opportunity of interfering forcibly in Eastern Europe. It invokes the League of Nations, but it allows its prestige to go down."

Their Crime.

The Tory idea of Egypt's being "reasonable" evidently is that in the land of the Nile the population should do "Pooja" perpetually before the British High Commissioner and ask him to intercede on its behalf with almighty Britain to protect it from "aggression." In case the Egyptians could be brought to this abject manner of thinking they would naturally not raise the least objection if the army, which is composed of their own kith and kin and for which they pay, were controlled by Britain. But they choose to think otherwise and that in the eyes of the British Tories is their crime. Sir Austen Chamberlain has the audacity to accuse the Egyptian politicians of the crime of converting the army in Egypt into a weapon in the hands of the Nationalists. Would any self-respecting Egyptian like it to be otherwise, to look on with folded hands while the army is being used as a weapon by the British for their own ends? British Notes from Lord Lloyd are, not likely to deter the followers of Zaglul Pasha from demanding a controlling voice in the matter of defending their own country, and Britain in spite of all the bluff it employs appears to be aware of this because Sir Austen Chamberlain does talk about an "agreed settlement" which could be so framed "as to meet the best interests of both countries." But sending warships to overawe and coerce the Egyptians is hardly the best method of arriving at an amicable settlement.

Birthday Honours.

The outstanding feature of the Birthday Honours' list is, of course, the recognition of the great services rendered by Sir Mahomed Habibullah as leader of the Deputation which brought about the South African Agreement. For the rest, the list is of the usual kind. The officials grab the plums and their helpers and hangers-on are duly rewarded for their labours. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's K.C.I.E., has doubtless as little to do with the Development scandal as the knighthood conferred on Mr. Mannohandas Ramji with the latter's advocacy of 18d. ratio. Both are well-known citizens of Bombay and have a praiseworthy record of public service to their credit. The C. I. E. earned by the Assistant Government Whip is a reminder that the bureaucracy does not forget devoted help in great crises and should be a stimulus to all aspirants, whose names do not appear in the present list, not to slacken their perspiring efforts.

NO BREACH OF GAUHATI MANDATE

WORKING COMMITTEE'S INHERENT RIGHTS

NEED FOR INTERIM GUIDANCE

REJOINDER TO MR. SHANMUGAM CHETTY

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's interview with a representative of a local daily making serious allegations against and attributing motives to the Congress President, Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar, has, as it were, created a storm in Congress circles. Every body is wondering how a responsible Congress leader like Mr. Shanmukham Chetty should have given vent to his personal grievances against the Congress President. Interviewed in this behalf by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyengar, the General Secretary of the Congress, stated:—

I am very much surprised and deeply pained at the outburst which my friend Mr. Chetty has permitted himself in the controversy regarding the behaviour of Madras Swarajists which is so intensely personal, against Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar, the Congress President. After the appeal made by the President, I shall not permit myself to indulge in any personal reflections but so far as the substance of the matter is concerned I have little to add to what I have already stated in my interview at Madras. Mr. Chetty, in spite of repeated explanations, has persisted in misreading the resolution of the A.I.C.C. and in confusing two or three distinct and separate questions that arose during the course of the discussion. As this course of action is still persisted in in some quarters I shall re-state them.

A.I.C.C.'S MANDATE.

The A.I.C.C. imposed upon the Working Committee the simple and sole duty of obtaining an explanation from the Madras Congress councillors and submitting the same to the committee at its next session. This can in no circumstances be considered to deprive the Working Committee of its right or relieve it of the duty it owed

COTTON TARIFF REPORT

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterston stated that Cotton Textile Tariff Report would be published on 7th June together with Government of India's recommendations.—Reuter.

to the Congress parties in Madras and elsewhere, of expressing its opinions or giving its directions and the matters that have arisen until the A.I.C.C. chooses to deal with them hereafter.

Indeed, the duty has been expressly imposed on the Working Committee by the election manifesto and pledges. While so far as A.I.C.C. is concerned it arises only from its general power of intervention whenever it may think necessary.

NECESSITY FOR INTERIM DIRECTION.

That the necessity existed for the Working Committee to deal with the matters referred to in the resolution cannot be doubted and the very fact that the friends who now complain were anxious to expedite the proceedings and to have the matters urgently dealt with makes it clear that the question did require an urgent answer. The A.I.C.C. having adjourned answering the question itself, the necessity for interim guidance or direction and for expression of opinion on the part of the Working Committee was pressed for not only on behalf of Madras but also on behalf of other provinces.

The Working Committee according to its own lights discharged its obvious duty on the very day when the A.I.C.C. had dissolved for the simple reason that it itself was meeting in the afternoon and was not likely to meet thereafter for some time and had, therefore, to deal with all urgent matters that arose.

NO BREACH OF MANDATE.

If Mr. Chetty is of opinion that the decisions were "ultra vires" or were wrong in substance he is surely entitled to his views but that ought not to be the occasion for the kind of interview he has chosen to give. I need not add that according to the judgment of every man who watched carefully the proceedings the meeting of the A.I.C.C., the motion of censure against the Madras Swarajists was bound to have been defeated if it had been discussed and pressed to a division.

Indeed the anxiety exhibited by

some of my Madras friends for preserving the integrity and the inviolate character of the Gauhati resolutions is very touching. Nevertheless, I am clearly of the opinion that the action of the Madras Swarajists was not in any sense a breach thereof. I think it necessary to state that although the contention that the Madras Swarajists failed to accomplish what Deshaundin Das did in Bengal in 1924 may be true, the responsibility for failure in the matter seems to me to lie not with those who refused to co-operate with the Panagalities to enable them eventually to be returned to office in strength, but with those in the Congress Party who urged that they should co-operate merely because the present ministry can be defeated.

The real motif of the declaration of the Panagalities has since been publicly announced by their Deputy Leader, Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, in the Non-Brahmin Conference held last month. He stated that Panagalities did not want to take office not because they desired to wreck diarchy but because they wished to work it by taking office on a more stable and effective basis than that of the present ministry. He made the candid confession that the Panagalities were not strong enough even with full Government support to sustain a ministry in office and that therefore they desired a dissolution of the Council with the definite expectation of being able to return in somewhat larger numbers to be able to take power and keep it effectively.

It was in this nefarious process that the Congress Party was asked to play a subordinate part. I for one am convinced that they did the right thing in declining to be parties to this game. The result is that the Congress Party has kept in power a much less stable ministry than the one which would have come into power, had they defeated this ministry in March last, and therefore have increased instead of diminishing the chances of wrecking diarchy.

NOT A MATTER FOR EXPERIMENTS.

It may be that Mr. Prakasam was hopeful that a dissolution would help the Swaraj Party to be returned in larger numbers. I, for one, with such knowledge and experience as I possess of my province, am of the contrary opinion, knowing, as I do, the resources of Congressmen and the difficulties they have to contend against after the supreme and successful effort but a few months before. In any case, it was not a matter for experiments in the dark and the judgment of the Madras Congressmen in the Council ought to be accepted in the matter. We are bound to assume that it was an honest judgment. As a political body functioning in a Legislature, they should have liberty to judge of the time and the purposes of forcing a general election. Therefore they had every right to hold their hand at a time when decision was by no means easy and to await developments and favourable opportunities for carrying out the mandate of the Congress for wrecking diarchy.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S ACTION JUSTIFIED

MR RAMDAS PANTULU'S VIEWS

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State and a prominent Congress leader of Andhra Desha, who is now in Bombay in connection with Joint Committee on Reserve Bank Bill, interviewed on the decision of the Working Committee in regard to the Madras Swarajists said:

UNWISE TO BOYCOTT ROYAL COMMISSION.

The All-India Congress Committee arrived at very far-reaching decisions on three vital questions. The first and foremost was, of course, the resolution relating to the Hindu-Muslim unity. I am distinctly of the opinion that it is a decided advance over the other unity proposals hitherto put forward. There are real germs of potential unity in the proposals embodied in the decision. Much, however, depends upon the support which we shall be able to secure from the nation as a whole. The joint electorates can only be obtained through the medium of the Government. It is idle to contend that the agreement had no reference to

(Continued on page 9.)

PRELUDE TO WAR

ANGLO-SOVIET RUPTURE SEQUEL

M. RYKOFF'S GRAVE WARNING.

LONDON, June 2. Moscow.—The rupture is the prelude to war; and the present international situation, therefore, is pregnant with grave complications, said M. Rykoff, President of the Council of Commissars in a speech on the Anglo-Soviet diplomatic rupture at the plenary session of the Moscow Soviet. M. Rykoff instanced the acts of counter-revolutionary espionage by England in Russia, but, he added, the Soviet Government had made no fuss about them, as they did not consider that they warranted diplomatic dispute. He concluded by saying that the rupture would hurt Britain more than Russia.—Reuter.

BREACH WITH SOVIETS

NOT LIKELY TO LEAD TO WAR

LONDON, June 1. Rugby.—Reviewing in the House of Lords the probable effects of the British breach with the Soviets, Lord Balfour said he did not for one moment consider it likely to lead to war. He saw no reason why Britain's relation with Russia should differ from those of the United States and Russia. He agreed that it was more serious to break off relations than not to enter into them, but that having now been done there was no conceivable reason why London should not stand in the same relation as Washington. As to trade, if Russia followed her own interests, the British trade loss would not be very serious. In any case it would sink into insignificance before the broader considerations.

As to the general international effects, Lord Balfour said that the recent efforts to create a mutual international confidence and a feeling of security had created a changed situation in Europe. The diplomatic surprise, which might have frightened all the world a year and a half ago, had produced no deleterious consequences.

COLOUR BAN CONDEMNED.

LONDON, June 2. At to-day's meeting of Edinburgh Town Council, Lord Provost Stevenson said what he had been asked by the magistrates to express the strongest disapproval of the colour ban imposed on Indians and others by certain dance halls and restaurants at Edinburgh. The Council unanimously condemned the ban. Lord Provost hoped that their decision would clear the air.—Reuter.

so far, nor did any seem probable.—B. O. W.

CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

GENERAL EXECUTED

LONDON, June 1. Riga.—General Kleschinsky, ex-chief of the Lithuanian General Staff was arrested on a charge of espionage and sentenced to death by the court-martial at Kovno for receiving a regular salary from Soviet Legation for supplying Lithuanian military information to the Soviet. The sentence was immediately carried out.—Reuter.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND

BLUEBOOK PUBLISHED

LONDON, June 1. The narrative of the battle of Jutland, officially published in 1924, has now been followed by a bluebook, entitled "Reproduction of the record of the battle of Jutland" prepared by Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Harper and other officers by the direction of the Admiralty during 1919-20. Criticism of the delay in publishing this record was recently revived by the publication of Harper's book "Truth about Jutland" whose object the author avows is to "Scotch the legend of incompetent Jellicoe" but the bluebook is, in the words of an explanatory note by the Admiralty, nothing more than a record, in Chronological sequence, of the movements of various British squadrons, and represents the first stage in the preparation of the history of the battle. The note adds: "It should be most clearly understood that this is not regarded as an official report. The object of the publication is to dispel the idea that any mystery or sensational evidence or criticism is contained therein."—Reuter.

BOSWORTH BYE-ELECTION

A LIBERAL'S SUCCESS

LONDON, June 1. The bye-election for the Bosworth seat due to the resignation of the Conservative, Captain Gee, who has settled in Australia has resulted as follows: Sir William Edge (Liberal) 11891; Minto (Labour) 11710; Spears (Conservative) 7685.—Reuter.

HIS ONE PRAYER

MR BOSE ACKNOWLEDGES MESSAGES

PREPARING FOR THE TASK

CALCUTTA, June 2. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in a letter to the press acknowledging the numerous messages enquiring about his health states that since his release from custody, he has been receiving numerous messages from all parts of the country from individuals and public bodies. As he is weak, he cannot give expression to them. He considers himself particularly fortunate in these days of party strife and communal conflict that the members of all communities should accord him hearty welcome and wish an early return to the former health. Proceeding Mr. Bose says that he will gratefully remember with profound interest that a large section of his countrymen have been taking in him ever since his arrest, and particularly since his health began to fail as a result of the incarceration in Mandalay Jail. He is aware of the warm reception that was given him on his return to Bengal after the enforced absence of nearly two and a half years, and he is now conscious "of the cordial welcome that still awaits me when I shall resume my public activities once again." Concluding he says that during the period of rest, his one prayer will be that he may in some measure be made worthy of the confidence, esteem and affection of his countrymen and his foremost endeavour will be to prepare himself silently for the task that confronts them all.—A.P.

PERSONNEL OF PERSIAN CABINET.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE MEJLIS.

LONDON, June 2. Teheran.—The new Persian Cabinet which was introduced to the Mejlis today consists of the following:—Mehdikuli Khan Hedayet (Mokhbberes Sultaneh) Premier and Minister of Public Works; Alikuli Khan Ansari (Moshaverel Momalik) Minister for Foreign Affairs; Gosssein Khan Samiyee (Adikes Sultaneh)

Minister for Interior; Daver, Minister of Justice; Tadayon, Minister of Education; Jaffarkuli Asad (Sardar Asad) Firooz Mirza (Nosroted Moulleh), Minister of Finance. Portfolio of Post and Telegraphs is still vacant.—Reuter.

FORMING OF PERSIAN CABINET

SHAH'S INSTRUCTION TO M. K. KHAN

LONDON, June 1. Teheran.—The Shah has instructed Mehdi Kuli Khan (Mokhbberes Sultaneh) to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

It is understood that Sir Stanley Jackson will lay the foundation stone of the Chittagong Government Medical School on the occasion of his visit to the town in August.

K: C. S. I. FOR SIR. M. HABIBULLAH

MR. COWASJI JEHangIR HONoured

KNIGHTWOOD FOR MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE

ASSEMBLY WHIP'S SERVICES REWARDED

SIMLA, June 2. The following birthday honours are

Gazetted:—K. C. S. I.—The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council.

C. S. I.—Lt. Col. M. L. Frerarr, Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

K. C. I. E.—The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C. S. A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan and the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Member, Executive Council, Bombay.

C. I. E.—Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, C. S. Judicial Commissioner, N. W. F. Province; Lt. Col. J. C. H. Leicester, I. M. S. lately Officiating Surgeon General to the Government of Bengal; Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Controller, Civil Accounts India; Mr. J. N. Gupta, C. S. Commissioner, Presidency Division, Bengal; Mr. G. E. Soames, C. S. Chief Secretary to the Assam Government; Mr. H. C. Liddell, C. S. Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Mr. A. G. Edie, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay; Mr. J. B. G. Smith, Officiating Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Mr. D. L. Drake, Brockman, C. S. Revenue Member, State Council, Jodhpur; Mr. D. M. Stewart, C. S. Provincial Training Officer, Moradabad; Mr. R. Littlehales, Educational Commissioner, Government of India; Mr. J. A. Baker, Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Central Provinces; Lt. Col. R. W. MacDonald, I. A. Inspector General of Police, Rangoon; Mr. C. S. Whitworth, Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board, Calcutta; Mr. A. B. Briggs, Superintendent Engineer, United Provinces; Lt. Col. J. D. Lenfestey, I. A. O. C. Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore; Mr. J. E. Armstrong, lately Dy. Inspector General of Police, Bengal; Mr. R. J. Hirst, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. F. P. V. Gompertz, Director of Revenue Survey, Madras; Major A. G. Tresidder, I. M. S. Surgeon to the Governor of Bombay; Capt. (temporary Major) A. F. R. Lumby, General Staff Officer, Army Head Quarters; Mr. P. L. Orle, Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi; Rai Bahadur Janak (Singh), Revenue member of Executive Council, Jammu and Kashmir State and Diwan Bahadur Thakoream Kapilram Mehta, Government Pleader, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

C. I.—The Countess of Lytton, wife of the late Governor of Bengal; G. B. E. (Civil Division)—Sir Henry Strakosch, lately member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency; K. B. E. (Civil Division)—Mr. G. E. Corbett, C. S. Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department; C. B. E. (Civil Division)—Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh, Assistant Whip, Legislative Assembly; Lt. Col. E. O'Brien, Resident at Kolhapur; Major A. E. B. Parsons, Dy. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department; Lt. Col. J. Mackenzie, lately Military Secretary to the Governor of Bengal and Mr. G. E. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Officer to Jharia Mines Board of health; O. P. E. (Civil Division)—Mr. T. F. Main, Dy. Director of Agriculture, Poona; Major H. Suhrawardy, Medical Practitioner, Bengal; Mr. C. D. Rae, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta; Commander W. L. Kelly, Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras; Captain Mahomed Fazal Ud Din, I. M. S. Agency Surgeon, Jandola, N. W. F. P.; Mr. J. Slattery, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Punjab; Mr. H. J. Mitchell, Budma Frontier Service, Burma; Mr. A. R. Rebella, Assistant Account General, Punjab; Mr. R. W. Coryton, lately Superintendent, Governor's Estates, Bengal; Mr. F. Ludlow, lately Head Master, Tibetan School at Gyants, Tibet; Sardar Bahadur Jivan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Padhana, Lahore District; The Revd. T. W. Gardiner, Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur and Khan Bahadur Qazi Khali Ud Din Ahmad, Dewan, Bijawar State.

WHO IS WHO IN HONOURS LIST

Sir M. Habibullah who was knighted in 1922, got the C.I.E. in 1920 and K.C.I.E. in 1924 and now gets the K.C.S.I. He is a member of the Viceroy's Council since 1924 and will be chiefly remembered as the leader of the South African Deputation, which only recently arrived at the Cape town Agreement.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who is now in charge of the Bombay Development Department got O.B.E. in 1918 and C.I.E. in 1920, now gets K.C.I.E. He has enough experience of public work having held responsible positions in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Improvement Trust and the Bombay Governor's executive Council. Mr. Justice Fawcett who has now been knighted, is a judge of the Bombay High Court since 1920 April. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he entered the I.C.S. and held very responsible posts in the Judicial Department, Bombay Government. He was Judicial Commissioner for Sindh in 1918.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji is a famous merchant and millowner of Bombay. He is a member of the Council of State. He was connected with the Pafsa Fund as a friend and colleague of the late Mr. Tilak. He now gets a knighthood.

Raja Pratappgiri, a well-known philanthropist and Jahagirdar is interested in many charitable works. He is connected with the Sholapur Cotton Mills also and now has made Bombay his home.

Thakur Kapilram Mehta is Government pleader at Surat. He is connected with the Municipality for a long time and will be chiefly remembered for his civil services.

KNIGHTHOOD.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald C. S. Vice-President of Executive Council, Bengal; The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE C. G. H. FAWCETT C. S. Judge, High Court, Bombay; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Z. R. Z. Suhrawardy, Judge High Court, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Mr. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI HORA, Member, Council of State; Mr.

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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WHAT THE RESERVE BANK SHOULD BE.

NOT A PROPERTY OF SHARE HOLDERS.

INDIAN BANKERS' VIEW.

The following representation has been sent by the Central Bank of India, the Allahabad Bank, the Punjab National Bank and the Indian Bank (Madras) to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, regarding the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill:—

Sir,
With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of 24th February, we have the honour to submit herewith our views on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill as follows:—

We approve generally of the object of the Bill which is to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency for the establishment of a Gold Standard and the constitution of a Reserve Bank of India to control the working of the standard. We are also in favour of the principle of concentrating in the Reserve Bank both currency and credit control, but apprehend that the original object of perfecting the currency and credit organisation of the country will not be adequately carried out and that instead of Indian Banking being helped, it will be hampered unless the provisions embodied in the Bill regarding the constitution, function, and business of the Bank are suitably modified.

SHARE CAPITAL.

We are of opinion that it is not desirable to work the Reserve Bank on Joint Stock principles even under a Special Act. If the Reserve Bank is constituted as proposed in the Bill, its business will be conducted largely, if not solely, for the benefit and interest of its shareholders. It is not desirable that the profits accrued in currency transactions and the utilisation of the moneys of Government and other Banks should go to the shareholders of the Reserve Bank. No doubt Clause 43 provides for the allocation to Government of surplus profits of the Bank above a limited dividend. But even so, a considerable share of the profits would be appropriated towards payment of a rate of dividend to shareholders and increase in the value of the share scrips consequent upon the building up of the reserve fund as provided by the Bill.

The Reserve Bank if it is to be a State-aided institution and as such a holder of Government funds and currency, should not have its capital subscribed by the public. If it is considered necessary to offer any security to the other Banks placing their funds with the Reserve Bank, or for the safety of public deposits with the Bank, Government may guarantee its liabilities at least for such time as the Bank builds up its reserve to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. This reserve built up from time to time will form its capital, so that all the advantages accruing from the establishment of the Reserve Bank will remain with the country.

The capital of the Reserve Bank can also be formed by the issue of debentures, as in the case of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, for such amounts from time to time as may be necessary and at such rate of interest as may be ruling in the market.

It is true that the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Reichsbank have share capitals held by the public and are worked on Joint Stock principles, but these banks were started in quite different circumstances, and it was only gradually that Government moneys and Government support and the currency of the country were entrusted to them, and they became the Reserve Banks of the countries. In those Banks however, other Banks are not required by law to deposit a certain percentage of their funds as is required under the Federal Reserve Banks Act.

If the Act is framed entirely on the lines of the Bank of England, we are prepared to support it. If, however, the Act is to be framed on the lines of the Federal Reserve Banks Act of America, it should include the following provision:—

- (1) Full capital should be offered to the scheduled banks required to deposit money with the Reserve Bank;
- (2) Three representatives from the scheduled banks should be appointed on the Board of the Reserve Bank;
- (3) The scheduled Banks should be treated equally and fairly and no Bank should be given any preference or special privilege;
- (4) The Reserve Bank should act as a Bankers' Bank only;
- (5) The Reserve Bank should not do any Banking business, except through the scheduled Banks;
- (6) Advances on collateral securities should be granted through the scheduled banks as temporary advances, the Banks not being required to endorse or rediscount Bills or transfer clients securities as per Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act of 1916.

However, if it is necessary to have the capital of the Reserve Bank subscribed to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, we would suggest that it should be offered entirely to the scheduled banks as under the Federal Reserve Banks Act. The scheduled banks by depositing moneys with the Reserve Bank stand to lose much in interest

and their profits would be materially affected by this compulsory deposit with the Reserve Bank.

If Government do not agree to the above proposal, we would suggest that the capital of the Reserve Bank should be divided as follows:—

- 25 p.c.—to the Imperial Bank with right to appoint one Director on the Board of the Reserve Bank;
- 25 p.c.—to Banks registered in India, as per Schedule, with right to appoint one Director on the Board of the Reserve Bank;
- 25 p.c.—to Exchange Banks with right to appoint one Director on the Board of the Reserve Bank;
- 25 p.c.—to the public with right to appoint one Director on the Board of the Reserve Bank.

With regard to Section 12, Sub-section 2, we suggest that the right of voting should be given on the following basis:—
One Vote for every 5 shares to be given for the first 100 shares and one Vote for each additional 100 shares.

MANAGEMENT.

If the Board of the Reserve Bank is to inspire confidence in its financial operations, and if Government are really anxious to help the trade and commerce of the country through the Reserve Bank the constitution of the Directorate should be as follows:—

- (1) The Governor of the Reserve Bank.
- (2) A Representative from the Finance Department of the Government of India.
- (3) A Representative each from the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Such nomination should be made for a stipulated period, say, every two or three years.
- (4) Three members nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council, representing commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of the country.
- (5) Three Representatives of Banks as suggested on page 3.
- (6) One Representative of the shareholders, holding 25 p.c. of the Capital as suggested on page 3.

It has been urged that as the Reserve Bank's principal function will be to rediscount bankable bills held by the commercial banks, it is undesirable that Representatives of any of the commercial banks should hold the position of a member of the Board. We do not see the force of this argument. At any rate, there is no reason why the Bill should follow several principles of the Federal Reserve Act and ignore that model in regard to the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Bank. It is not desirable that the Reserve Bank should take to commercial banking, but it should work as a Bankers' Bank. There is no reason why practical experienced businessmen and bankers, simply because they are members of the Legislature, should be debarred from being eligible as members of the Directorate of the Reserve Bank.

Sections 14 & 15 give wide powers to the Reserve Bank to do commercial banking business. It is an essential feature of a Central Bank that it should not be brought into competition with the other banks of the country; whereas, under the powers proposed to be vested in the Reserve Bank it will do almost the same kind of business as the Imperial Bank now does. In the circumstances, the necessity for establishing a new Reserve Bank disappears. It would be preferable to delegate to the Imperial Bank all the rights and privileges that are intended to be given to the Reserve Bank with such control and restrictions as may be considered necessary by the Governor-General-in-Council. With the powers that are to be given to the Reserve Bank it would compete not only with the Imperial Bank, but would also harm the interests of indigenous banking, in as much as these two Banks would between them monopolise the local banking business of the country and all hopes of developing, encouraging and expanding indigenous banking would vanish. The Government by the issue of Cash-Certificates at such a high rate as 5 p.c. have already forced the indigenous banks to keep their borrowing rates high, especially in small centres in order to attract deposits. Under the Act the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank will further cripple indigenous banks by competing with them in general discount and advance business. Perhaps it will be contended that although general powers of lending are given, the intention is that the Bank would primarily lend and endeavour to lend to other Banks and Bankers and rediscount for them. If that is the intention, as it should be, then we submit that provisions admitting of a departure from it should be expunged.

COMPULSORY CASH RESERVE FROM OTHER BANKS.

It is not mentioned on what basis the list of Banks in Schedule (1) has been made out and what would be the requirements for future entries in this list or on what basis powers are given to the Governor-General-in-Council to make such additions as may be necessary in the said Schedule. It is also not mentioned what special benefits would be derived by the scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank

besides rediscounting of Bills and granting of advances against securities. There is practically no advantage to the scheduled banks, but on the contrary they stand to lose considerably in interest by depositing the required funds with the Reserve Bank. The benefit to the Reserve Bank from the funds of the scheduled Banks would be immediate and certain. It is natural, therefore, that our present position without the Reserve Bank is more desirable. It is also not stated anywhere in the Act that in case any Bank desires to withdraw from the list of scheduled Banks how it should do so and on what terms.

The Banks named in Schedule I are required under Section 41 to maintain a cash balance with the Reserve Bank free of interest amounting to 7½ p.c. of their demand liabilities and 2½ p.c. of their fixed liabilities, which on an average would mean about 8 to 9 crores of rupees, and out of this the Imperial Bank would receive 3 crores free of interest from the Reserve Bank and also several crores more under Clause 15 of Section 14. For business purposes, therefore, the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank will have enough money which would cost nothing to them and which they would lend at rates which might make good business impossible for other Indian Banks. The chances of indigenous banks surviving this competition will then be very thin and they must therefore gradually close down and leave the field open for the subsidised branches of the Imperial Bank. Perhaps it will be urged that Federal Reserve Banks make this condition with their members, but it should be borne in mind that almost from the beginning of banking in the United States there were statutory requirements for minimum reserves to be maintained by banks, so that when the Federal Reserve Banks were established it was a simple matter to transfer to the Reserve Bank a certain percentage of those reserves. In India conditions are quite different and in introducing a system of statutory reserves great care will have to be exercised and allowance will have to be made for the peculiar conditions of the country and the habits of the people. Banks in America and the United Kingdom have to keep small balances in their till, whereas indigenous banks in India have to maintain a large proportion of cash in their till to make payment over the counter, as a vast majority of Indian customers are not yet used to banking accounts and to the system of negotiating cheques. Indian Banks keep a balance of more than 15 p.c. of their demand liabilities on hand to make payments over the counter and this further 7½ p.c. to be deposited with the Reserve Bank in cash, instead of in securities, will increase their cost of borrowing and will adversely affect their lending rates also, Indian Banks that have so far tried to foster banking habits amongst the people and that have a greater share of local business than the Exchange and Foreign Banks will suffer most under this Section.

The scheduled Indian Banks have among themselves "demand" liabilities for about 20 crores and time liabilities of Rs. 20 crores. According to the proposed Act they will have to deposit Rs. 1½ crores against their demand deposits and Rs. 7½ lacs against their time deposits making a total of over 2½ crores, earning no interest, besides keeping in their till for payments over the counter about 15 p.c. of their demand deposits, viz., Rs. 3 crores, which also earn no interest. The proposed deposit of Rs. 2½ crores from the scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank, if employed even at 5 p.c. per annum would earn interest amounting to Rs. 1½ lacs every year. This means that the indigenous banks will lose this amount every year, which is 20 p.c. of their net annual profits. If the said deposits from the Banks in Schedule I are intended for the safety of depositors and as a check by Government on the Banks to keep their position liquid, it is necessary that the Act should be made applicable to all Banks, large and small, as it is the small development of indigenous banking on account of their unsound methods, and banks that are the greatest menace to the they should be compelled to forward statements of their position if Government desire to see indigenous banking spread throughout the country. It is the failure of these small Banks that really hinders the progress of indigenous banking in India, and if this continues the people of India cannot be expected to make much progress in banking habits. In our opinion there should be no compulsory Cash reserves required from the scheduled Banks. Any deposit it is considered necessary to take should be in the form of Government Securities.

In this connection we would invite the attention of Government to the evidence given by Mr. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in which he repeatedly brought out before the Royal Commission the fact that the conditions in India would not permit the adoption of a system exactly like the one obtaining in the United States. It is further necessary that the scheduled banks should be allowed to make the required deposits with the Imperial Bank at places where there is no branch of the Reserve Bank and they should be held as deposits with the Reserve Bank as per Clause 41. Clause 14 Sub-section 15 should be amended by the addition of the following words:—"Having no Offices in India."

Section 42.—We also strongly protest against the privileges that are intended to be given to the Imperial Bank under this Act. After the expiry of 4 years the Imperial Bank agreement terminates and Government will be free to establish a Reserve Bank without giving any special terms to the Imperial Bank. It is therefore, not necessary that Government should favour the Imperial Bank with privileges highly detrimental to the interests of the indigenous banks in India. It would be better if Government pay a lump sum to the Imperial Bank as compensation for cancelling their contract for 4 years, instead of giving them a royalty for the next 25 years which can be used as a weapon to extinguish other

indigenous banks. In no country is one institution favoured by Government at the expense of other concerns. We therefore, strongly protest against the rights and privileges that are to be given to the Imperial Bank under this Act.

We admit that the Imperial Bank should be compensated against possible losses in any of their branches, which were opened under pressure of Government, for the remaining period of the agreement viz., 4 years, but such compensation should be at the cost of the general taxpayer. It should not be in shape of a deposit of Rs. 3 crores free of interest for 5 years and thereafter at a reduced amount for further periods. This Rs. 3 crores to the Imperial Bank from the Reserve Bank will be supplied from the deposits of the other banks and it will be employed by the Imperial Bank to compete with indigenous banks in their local business.

In the Reserve Bank Act a section should be introduced giving discriminatory powers to the authorities of the Reserve Bank in times of panic similar to those allowed to the Imperial Bank under the Imperial Bank Amendment Act, 1924. This is of utmost importance for the protection of the indigenous Banks.

We think it is understood that the Reserve Bank will also take up the work of the Clearing House and that there would be no further amount necessary to be kept with the Reserve Bank for clearing purposes except the amount that is to be deposited under this Act.

The Currency Commission's Report seems to consider that the development of Banking in India has been so far done by Imperial Bank and can be done through them only. It is therefore, natural that Government have recommended in the Bill special advantages to the Imperial Bank. The following facts however, will convince Government and the public that in the development of branch banking indigenous banks have so far done more than the State-aided Imperial Bank with Government moneys and other resources at its back.

In 1921 the three Presidency Banks had between themselves about 60 branches whereas indigenous banks among themselves had many more. To-day with the support of Government, the Imperial Bank has about 160 branches and the scheduled indigenous banks have 182 branches working in different parts of the country without a single rupee deposit or other aid from Government. It is with Government moneys and all resources, and benefits at its disposal the Imperial Bank is making losses at some of its branches and Government are prepared to go to its help and compensate it, why should they not do so in the case of indigenous banks which are rendering equal service to the public. With Government support and Government moneys the Imperial Bank has been competing with the business of the indigenous banks at uneconomic rates. The proposed advantages to the Imperial Bank under the New Act will make the development of branch banking exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for indigenous banks. Under the proposed Act the Imperial Bank will receive preferential treatment and large benefits, whereas indigenous banks which have done much more than the Imperial Bank in the development of branch banking will suffer heavily.

We annex a statement showing the positions of scheduled indigenous banks and what it will cost them in case they are required to deposit funds with the Reserve Bank, against their Demand and Time Liabilities.

In conclusion, we would respectfully point out that in the short time at our disposal, we have not been able to go into the different sections of the Act as minutely as we would have wished, and have, therefore, touched only their broad principles mainly affecting the indigenous banks.

INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY

15TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Cement Company, Ltd., was held at the Bombay House, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala presiding.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The report of the last year shows a loss of Rs. 84,884/15/9 to which has to be added Rs. 1,03,564 being the debit balance brought forward from previous year's account. The Shalabad Cement Company in which the Company is interested as a large shareholder has done well in the last year and promises to do better during the current year. The Gwalior Cement Company in which the Company has got a large holding of preference and ordinary shares has been also steadily improving.

Seconded by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. J. D. Gandhi was confirmed as a Director in place of the late Mr. R. D. Tata. Messrs. N. B. Saklatvala and J. H. Bhabha who retired by rotation were again re-elected as Directors of the Company. The auditors for current year were appointed and their remuneration was fixed.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

AT LAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—At long last! After some weeks of profound cogitation the greatest political thinker of our times (always after Mr. B. G. Horniman, of course) has broken his tantalising silence! We were all getting anxious, and everyone was asking the question: Why does not Mr. Balubhai T. Desai speak out? And the

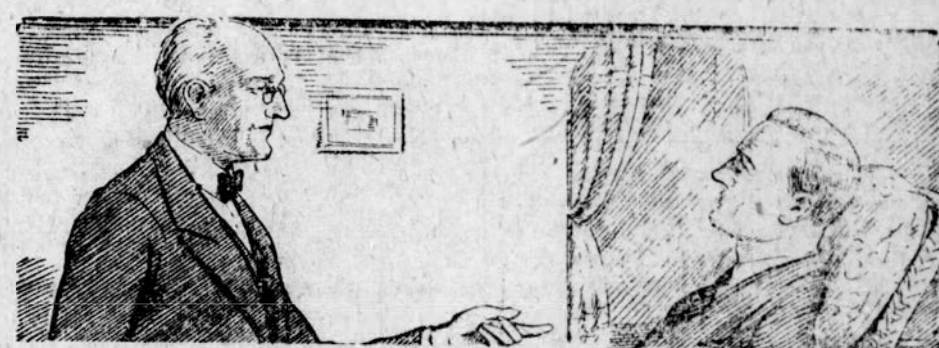


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ornele has spoken, and all India heaves a sigh, almost a groan, or relief! Let us be devoutly thankful that distracted India still possesses two such master minds to guide her, two such selfless patriots and

profound thinkers as Messrs. Benjamin G. and Balubhai T.—Yours, etc.,
PRANSHANKAR K.
SABUCHOKHAWALLA.
Bhoiwada, May 28.

Smart Novelties in Beauty Culture

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a specialty of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"To Acquire Plumpness."—The very best thing I can recommend is to acquire the "milk habit." Drink at least a quart of creamy milk every day, and you will soon find out those scraggy lines. A few coco-nuts might help. Chemists supply these.

"Care of the Hair."—Your hair needs the right kind of shampoo to bring back that softness and lustre. Get about two ounces of stalfax from your chemist, and dissolve a teaspoonful only in a cup of hot water. This is plenty for each shampoo. After the shampoo rub a little borax into the roots of the hair. It is a remarkable tonic and hair stimulant. You can make it by mixing an ounce of borax in a quarter pint of bay rum.

"Excessive Perspiration."—I sympathise with you. Most people do not know how to avoid the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration. But if you use a little powdered percol you will have no more trouble. It is much used by refined women.

"Superfluous Hair."—There is nothing so unsightly. Get an ounce of powdered phenol and apply a little directly to the hair, which will quickly shrivel up, fall away and leave no trace behind. It has a wonderful devastating effect on the hair roots.

"Slaves to Powder."—Face powders are not very satisfactory. You will find a solution of eliminate all that you demand. Dissolve an ounce in four ounces of water, and apply a little of this to the face. The effect is a rubbing gently in till dry. There will be no more "greasy skin," and the effect lasts for many hours, even in a hot room. Many ladies have discarded face powders entirely, and use this method only. It saves much trouble and delays dejection.

"Don't Use Rouge."—If you really must have colour, just touch the cheeks with ordinary collandium, and you will be delighted with the change. It is quite harmless. It produces the hue of perfect health exactly and is not obvious like a rouge.

"Roughness of the Skin."—Probably you are using the wrong kind of soap. So many of the most ailments of the skin—acne, pimples, scabiness, blotches, etc.—are due to the caustic action of the free alkali in the majority of toilet soaps. But I do know of one perfect soap for delicate skins. It is called Pileta, and costs a shilling a cake. Its action is bland and soothing, and it is very cleansing to the pores.

"Face Peeling."—You can do it yourself at home, if you wish. Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax and apply it nightly like cold cream. Wash it off in the morning. The action is quite harmless, and so gradual that no one can detect what you are doing; about ten days is the average time. It works by gently absorbing the worn-out scarf-skin that gives the face its sallow look, but it does not affect the healthy active tissue beneath. It is used to clear the skin also of freckles and tan, and while some skins respond much more quickly than others to its action, I have never heard of a failure. It cannot possibly grow hair.

"Pale Lips."—If you are going to do that, proclatum is the best thing to use. Get a soft stick of proclatum from your chemist and apply like lip salve. It is quite harmless and gives a most natural effect.

"Correcting the Chin."—If you will not only remove all traces of the fat which you are troubled with, but will eliminate from your system the tendency to become fat. Cynol berries is the only preparation known which strikes at the root of the evil, removing not only the fat but the tendency towards developing fatty tissue.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Mennaline is what you are trying to think. Get an ounce and apply a little each night with the finger tips to eyelashes and eyebrows. It actively stimulates the hair roots.

"To Make Hair Grow."—Borax dissolved in bay rum is quite the best hair grower I know.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawesolly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE FINANCE

DEFICITS DUE TO DEPRESSION

At the meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Tuesday afternoon, several important questions were discussed.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

In his note of the 26th May 1927, regarding the financial position of the Trust, the Chief Officer stated that in 1919 the Board determined to enter on a very extensive programme of work which included the acquisition of large areas of land and the provision of building sites for all classes of the community. Up to the end of the financial year 1921-22 the Board had made profits amounting to rather over Rs. 139 lakhs. The deficits up to the end of 1926-27 including those made in the earlier years of the Trusts' existence amounted to Rs. 90.52 lakhs. Up to the date, therefore, the surpluses exceeded the deficits by rather over Rs. 48 lakhs. The Chief Officer submitted that the results be considered eminently satisfactory. They had been obtained, he averred, by very careful management of the Board's estates, which now aggregated over 140 lakhs of square yards and by postponing capital expenditure.

A SAD NOTE.

When the 1922 forecast was prepared, the Chief Officer went on to state, it was not anticipated that the general depression would continue for so long as it had done. It was then thought that the deficits would reach their maximum in 1926-27 and that after that year they would begin to diminish and finally disappear in 1935-36. It was not now likely that that would be the case as, land was not letting as freely as was anticipated. It was, therefore, probable that the deficits would continue for a few years beyond 1935-36 but he did not anticipate that the aggregate amount would be materially more than was originally estimated. The Board would obtain during the current year some relief by reason of the reduction in the rate of interest on one of the loans taken from the Government of India and there was every belief that a similar reduction on a very much larger loan would be granted for the subsequent year. The reductions would amount to about Rs. 3 lakhs per annum. In the opinion of the Chief Officer, the position was satisfactory. Much of course depended on the state of the land market in future and that in turn depended upon the prosperity of Bombay. The city had passed through a long cycle of lean years and it might reasonably be anticipated that the good times were not far away.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DELVES.

At the end of the meeting the Chairman of the Trust paid a high tribute to the splendid services of Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer, who is going on leave to England. The Chairman moved a resolution placing on record the Committee's high appreciation for the able and skilful administration of the Trust by Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer, during the last 3 1/2 years.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee sympathised with the object of the resolution but did not like the procedure. According to him, a resolution of that kind had to be passed when an officer retired. In the present instance the Chief Officer was only going on leave and the resolution was quite out of place. Mr. Tairsee insisted on his protest being recorded. The resolution was carried.

MARINE DRIVE ALONG CHIMBAI FORESHORE.

BANDRA KOLIS' PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 29.

It is unfortunate that the first public utterance of the new Mayor should have caused consternation among the fisherfolk of Bandra. It may be remembered that on the occasion of a congratulatory address by the villagers of Palli, Mr. Leo Rodrigues in his speech formulating his triennial programme, referred to the generous offer of Mr. Mody of Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of constructing a marine drive along the foreshore of Chimbai, connecting the Byramjee Jeebhoy Road with the Danda Shore Road. The fisherfolk of Chimbai were terrorised at such announcement since it meant for them a deprivation of their livelihood. Consequently a protest meeting of the Bandra Kolis at which were present some Bombay Kolis and a number of sympathisers, was held on Saturday the 28th inst. to emphatically protest against the execution of such a detrimental scheme.

Dr. E. D'Silva, the Municipal member of that ward after taking the chair, briefly outlined the scheme and reminded them that once before when a similar scheme had come up before the Municipality, Mr. Carter the then Collector had denounced the idea. That Mr. Mody, the speaker said, deserved the greatest appreciation for his generosity was beyond doubt, but it would have been far better if this amount had been rather utilised towards ameliorating the miseries of human beings by a donation to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

Messrs. K. P. Bhaya and S. S. Koli in stirring Marathi speeches earnestly ex-

horted their fellow men to be up and doing and to put off their hitherto "sang froid" attitude and to fight for their rights.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

(1) That the Koli residents of Chimbai and other sympathisers and well-wishers present at this meeting view with great consternation the proposal to construct a road on the Chimbai foreshore, and the information that a sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been deposited with the Collector for the purpose, and that this meeting do hereby record their most emphatic protest against this proposal; and that Government be approached with a request to withhold sanction to the Municipality of a loan of Rs. 31,000 for the purpose.

(2) That the attention of the Municipality be drawn to the general needs of the public in connection with the provision of drains, the maintenance of street lamps in an efficient manner, and the upkeep of the existing roads in a better condition.

(3) That a committee be appointed with powers to forward appeals and form deputations to the Government in pursuance of the above resolutions.

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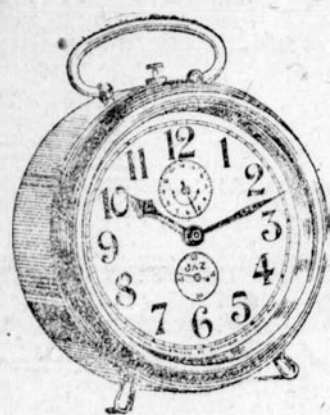
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